BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1822. [NUMBER 1570.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Over and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 17th day of Sept. in the Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Notification.

THE Governor in Council, is pleased to publish, for the information of parties claiming to share in the property captured in the Concan, in 1817-18 by the Troops under command of Lieutenant Colonels Prother, Imlach, Kennedy, and Captain Morison; the 145 PARA. of the Honorable Court's Military despatch dated 3d April 1822, and to announce that the 31st December 1822 is fixed as the date after which no claims to the Prize property in question, can be admitted in India.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 3d April 1822.

PARA. 145. To avoid double payment it will be necessary that you notify in the Gazette, that all claims to share in the distribution to which this letter refers, not preferred within a period to be specified (three Months we apprehend will be sufficient) cannot be admitted in India—The list at the expiration of that period should then be made up and forwarded to us by the first opportunity.

Property captured in the Conkan in 1817-18 by the Troops under the command of Lieut. Cols. Prother, Imlach and Kennedy, & Captain Morison.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26TH SEPTEMBER 1822.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Government Advertisement.

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL will receive TENDERS in writing, sealed up, and to be opened on Saturday the 5th of October next at 12 o'clock, at the Chief Secretary's office, for the purchase of the following LOTTERY, to be conducted under the patronage, and by the authority of the Government.

The highest bidder to be the purchaser, on approved security being given.

The amount tendered to be paid into the General Treasury on or before the 31st of December next, in such sums as the purchaser may desire; interest for any balance that may remain due after the 31st of October, being charged at 6 per cent.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, reserves to himself, the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reasons for so doing.

FOURTH
BOMBAY LOTTERY,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
TOWN-HALL
OF BOMBAY.

SCHEME

1	Prize of.....	Rs.	50,000
1	Ditto of.....	,,	30,000
1	Ditto of.....	,,	20,000
2	Ditto of 10,000	,,	20,000
2	Ditto of 5,000	,,	10,000
5	Ditto of 2,000	,,	10,000
10	Ditto of 1,000	,,	10,000
12	Ditto of 500	,,	6,000
200	Ditto of 120	,,	24,000
234	Prizes	Rupees	1,80,000
1566	Blanks		
1800	Tickets		

1.—A deduction of 6 per cent will be made from all the Prizes, for the improvement of the Town-Hall, and the expenses of the Lottery.

2.—Prizes will be paid at the General Treasury, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing article, thirty days after the drawing of the Lottery shall have been finished.

3.—The 200 numbers first drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the 200 prizes of Rs. 120 each.

4.—The Prize of Rs. 30,000 to be the 100th drawn Ticket on the 3d day's drawing and that of Rs. 50,000 the same on the 4th day's drawing.

5.—The drawing will commence on the 10th January next, and to be continued on the following days.

2d Day's drawing on the 21st.
3d Ditto,.....ditto 24th.
4th Ditto,.....ditto 26th.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
24th Sept. 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Sundry Lots of DAMAGED WOOLLENS will be sold at noon on Tuesday next the 1st of October in the General Sale Room at the Bunder.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. E. ELLIOT,
Dep. Ware. Keeper.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE K. OFFICE,
25th September 1822.

જાહેર.ખબર.થાએ

ઇંગ્લીજે.કાગલ.થએલી.બનાતના.ફેટ બાફ.લાટ.આવતા.અકટોબર.મહીનામાં તારીખ ૧ મંગલવારના.દને.બપોરનાં.બં દર.કુપર.વકરીના.ઠેકાણે.વેચાશે—તારી ખ ૨૫ શપટેમબર.શને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

મણીરચ્ચર

ચેલીજે કાગેર મચ્ચેનુ ચ મતીચે પ્રીતિત્ર પ્રઠ છેતે સંગરપ ની તાગીચે ૧ સચે ચપ્રવેંબર ચે નત્રચની ચંચત્રપચીર પીપ્રગીચે ગીપ્રષ્ણી પીપ્રતીર તાગીચે ૨૬ ચપ્રટેંબર ૭૯ ૧૮૨૨ ઈંગ્રજી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE will be held at my office on Wednesday next, the 2d October at 12 o'clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17 MEDOWS STREET.
26th September 1822.

Naval Yard Trincomalie,

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 30th day of December next, will be put up for sale at this Yard at 12 o'clock at noon, His Majesty's ship ORLANDO of 36 Guns, and the CHALLENGER brig of 18 Guns, both of which vessels are in a state of ordinary in Trincomalie harbour, the Brig has of late undergone a general fitting as a mooring lighter.

On the day of sale the purchaser or purchaser will be expected to deposit 5 per cent on the amount of the purchase money.

J. BALLINGALL,
Naval Store-keeper.

NAVAL YARD TRINCOMALIE,
27th August 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On MONDAY the 30th instant,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS
39½ pair of Damaged
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
RELANDED FROM THE SHIP
Lord Castlereagh.

CONDITIONS of Sale: CASH, and the lots to be cleared away immediately.

N. B. Sale will commence at noon.

Bombay 27th Sept. 1822.

ફેમપટની.કુમપની

પોતાની.વખારમાં.જાહેર.લીલાંકુ.ક રીને.શોમવારનાં.દને.તારીખ ૩૦ મી. આએ.મહીનાંનીએ.વીમાવાલાઓને.હ શાજે ૩૯॥ જોરા.દામીન.થએલી. ફેમાશમીરની.શેમાલનાંછે.એ.શેમાલો વાંહાંણ.નાંમે.લારડ.ફેમાશતલરે.કુપર થી.પાછી.કુતરેલીછે.તે.વેચશે *

એનાં.વેચાંણની.જોલી.એજે.રોકડાં. નાણાં.પગાર.કરીને.માલ.જલદી.કુચ કી.લજજાએ *

એનુ.વેચાંણ.બપોરથી.શ્રુ.થશે *

તા. ૨૭ મી.શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨

A CARD.

MESSRS. FORBES & CO. beg to announce, the admission of MR. GEORGE FORBES, as a Partner in their establishment from the 1st of August last.

Bombay 18th September 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

That on MONDAY the 7th Oct. next.

AT 11 O'CLOCK

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

BY

KEMPT & CO.

AT

MOOTICHUND AMECHUND'S

SCREWS

NEAR TO THE MUSJEED BUNDER,

FOR THE ACCOUNT AND BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS

THE CARGO LATELY SAVED FROM SHIP

ASIA FELIX,

(While upon the Rocks of Mazagon)

CONSISTING OF

SANIATIA Pepper, partly damaged—in Lots suited to the convenience of purchasers.

Terms of sale: Cash—and to be cleared away in three days from date of sale; otherwise will be resold, and the first purchaser to make good all losses, and forfeit all advantages.

Bombay, 25th September 1822.

ખબર·ફીમાંથી·આપીએચજે

તારીખ ૭ મી·આવતા·મહીનાંની·૭મે અવારને·દને·બપોરનાં ૧૧ કલાકને·અમલે·મશીદ·બંદર·આગાલ·મોતીચંદ·અમીચંદનાં·જાશકુમો·બીમાવાલાઓને·કુશાબે·તથા·તેવોનાંબનકાને·વાશતે·મીશતર કેમપટની·કમપની·જાહેર·લીલાંકુ·કરીને·વેચશે·જે·માલકે·વાંકાણ·એશીઆ·ફ્રીલીક·મજગાંમની·બાકેર·ખરાબાપર·ચડીને·લાગુંછે·તે·મધેથી·બચેઆંછેતે— શેનેટીઆનાં·મરી·તે·મધે·થોડાંએક·કાં આજછે·તે·ખરીદારની·જોગવાજ·શાકું· નાંધલા·લાટ·કરશે *

વેચવાની·બોલીએજે·રોકડાં·નાંણાં· આપીને·વેચાએમા·પછે·દીન ૩ ની·મુદતમો·માલ·કુંચકી·જાએ·અગાર·જો·એ મુદતમો·માલ·કુપાકી·નકી·જશેતો·ફરીથી·વેચીને·તેકનું·નુકશાન·આવશેતે·પેકલા·ખરીદાર·પશેથી·મુજરા·લેશે·અને જો·નકે·યાશેતો·તેકને·કાંજ·મલશે·ન કી— તા· ૨૫ મી·શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨ *

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On THURSDAY the 3d proximo,

AT NOON

AT THE OFFICE

OF THE LATE

WM. MILBURN ESQ.

For account of those concerned,

THE LONG BOAT

OF THE LATE SHIP

ELIZA,

Now lying alongside

OF THE DOCK HEAD.

SHE IS A STRONG BOAT

AND NEARLY NEW.

Bombay 28th Sept. 1822.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto on Block, Bills of Lading.

PARKER'S

DOUBLE & SINGLE BARREL

GUNS

AND

PISTOLS.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

At the Godown of

LIMJEE COWASJEE

UNDER THE APOLLO HOUSE

A Choice selection of FOWLING PIECES, and PISTOLS, sent out direct from the above well known maker, which are confidently recommended as some of the best and cheapest ever seen in Bombay. According to quality they are finished in the first style, and fitted with such a variety of spare and useful articles, as must render them particularly valuable to the sporting community.

Best Double barrel Fowling pieces, with apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, from.	Rs. 480	a Rs. 600
Ditto Single Barrel ditto ditto do. from	180	a 330
A stout Duck gun, large bore, ditto ditto		a 300
A Superior and highly finished Rifle or Tyger Gun with do. do.		400
A variety of very superior double and single Barrel Pistols, in Mahogany cases, with apparatus complete.	85 a	400
Ditto Ditto single ditto without cases.	40 a	100

Also some of Pigou Andrews and Wilks's very superior Dartford SPORTING GUNPOWDER, at Rs. 20 per dozen ja anned 1 lb. Cannister.

Terms: Cash, or unexceptionable Bills at one Month's sight.

Bombay 28th September 1822.

Passage to London

THE WELL KNOWN

FAST SAILING SHIP

Bombay Merchant,

OF 500 TONS

COMMANDER

Captain Charles Kemp,

(LATE CHIEF OFFICER)

HAVING her entire Cargo engaged, will positively sail between the 1st & 10th November. For further particulars enquire of the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 28th Sept. 1822.

Passage to London,

THE

CUMBRIAN,

BURTHEN PER REGISTER 720 TONS,

BUILT AT THIS PORT,

AND COMMANDED BY

CAPT. JOHN CLARKSON

LATE OF THE

BOMBAY MERCHANT,

HAS superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively sail on the 1st of December next.

For particulars apply to Captain CLARKSON at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 28th Sept. 1822.

Passage for London

THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING SHIP

LORD CASTLEREAGH,

BURTHEN 810 TONS,

HAVING undergone a thorough Repair, will be afloat on the 1st October, and sail for London by the 15th November—Five or six Cabins are disengaged—For particulars apply to Messrs. *Remington Crawford & Co.* or to Hormuzjee Dorabjee, Church Gate, where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1822.

Passage for London

THE WELL KNOWN

FAST SAILING BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

MILFORD,

OF 655 TONS,

RICHARD HORWOOD,

COMMANDER,

EXPECTED to arrive here in all November, and having a Cargo ready will leave this for London, by the end of December or early in January.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co. or Hormarjee Bomanjee, where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

The Milford will carry a Surgeon.

Bombay 21st Sept. 1822.

Passage to Europe

THE FINE FREE TRADER

ROSCOE,

N. MORISON

COMMANDER,

WILL sail for Liverpool in about 3 weeks. Her Cabins are fitted up in a very superior manner, and afford every possible comfort and accommodation: a plan of them may be seen on application to the Captain at Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co.

The Roscoe carries a Surgeon, and will touch at Aleppy.

Bombay 28th September 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS

UNDER THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. Remington Crawford & Co.

A FEW 6 DOZEN CHESTS

OF VERY SUPERIOR

CLARET

FROM THE HOUSE OF WILSON & CUTLER

AT RUPEES 40 PER DOZEN

ALSO

PORT WINE,

FROM MAXWELL & KEYS

In Chests of 3 Dozen each

AT 24 RS. PER DOZEN.

Bombay 28th September 1822.

NOTICE,

RUNCHORDASS RUNGEELDASS, do hereby inform to the public that pursuant to an Advertisement published by Sa BHOYDASS SUCRHEEDASS, in the Bombay Na SUMACHAR dated 23d instant, respecting the dispute against the purchaser of the House belonging to PARREG GOPALDASS MUNORDASS of Bengal situate within the Town wall near the Bazar Gate which has been sold by his MONEEM GUNGAPURSAUD to the said RUNCHORDASS RUNGEELDASS, together with every documents relative of such sale and has left Bombay on the same day of the advertisement. Therefore the said RUNCHORDASS RUNGEELDASS, considers the said Advertisement to be Null and of no effect.

Bombay 27th September, 1822.

JUST PUBLISHED

A TRUE AND CIRCUMSTANCIAL

NARRATIVE

OF THE

Shipwreck

OF THE LATE FREE TRADER

BLENDEN HALL

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GREIG,

On the Island Inaccessible,

TOGETHER WITH

A GENERAL AND FAITHFUL ACCOUNT

OF THE

Hardships and Privations

OF THE SURVIVORS

DURING A RESIDENCE OF FOUR MONTHS

On that desolate and barren Island,

AND TWO ON THE ISLAND OF

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA:

BY A PASSENGER.

Price to Subscribers, ... Rs. 2 2 00

Non Subscribers, ... " 3 0 00

The Work is ready for delivery at Messrs. BAXTER & Co. and KEMPT & Co., and Subscribers are requested to send for their copies.

Bombay 28th September 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,

THE PRINCIPAL

EX. MOVEMENTS,

OF DUNDAS:

ROYAL OCTAVO:

Inscribed by Permission

TO THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS

K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published

A SECOND EDITION,

CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,

OF MAJOR JAMES'S

Battalion Movements,

PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE,

BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.

AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.

Price, ½ bound, Rupees 18.

In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

A CARD.

GEORGE BARTLEY AND CO. *Bootmakers from Bengal,* respectfully inform the Gentlemen of Bombay that they have established themselves as BOOTMAKERS, SHOP No. 2 *Culcadavy Street,* where they will be happy to receive such orders as Gentlemen and the public in general may think proper to give them; and they promise to give the greatest attention and highest satisfaction to all who may be pleased to employ them, and at the shortest notice, and lowest price.

Bombay 28th September 1822.

Advertisement.

THE Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Recorder's Court being about to close finally the accounts of his administration to the estate of the late Lieutenant THOMAS DURIE of 2d Bat. 7th Reg'. N. I. and to remit the balance of the said estate to the next of kin of deceased intestate in Great Britain; all persons are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th Sept. 1822.

R. WOODHOUSE,

Registrar.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT GOVERDHUNJEE NATHJEE MAHARAZ, having agreed to lend money upon mortgage of a house and a stable opposite thereto belonging to RAGOONATH CHIMASINOY situated in an oart called the *Kandawady* without the Town walls, as also a house belonging to him situated in the neighbouring oart, to enable him the said RAGOONATH CHIMA SINOY to pay off a certain mortgage claim of RAGOONATH DADAJEE PURVOE; if any person or persons have any mortgage claim, inheritable right share on those premises besides the one of the said RAGOONATH DADAJEE PURVOE, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the said GOVERDHUNJEE NATHJEE MAHARAZ within eight days, and in default whereof no claim shall be admitted.

Bombay 27th September 1822.

જાહેર.ખબર

ખબર.દીધાથી.આપીએચને
ગોવરધંજી.નાથજી.આકારાજ.એધણી
એ.રઘુનાથ.ચીમા.શનચીનુ.ધેકેર.એક
નથા.એની.શાંમળેનો.તબેલો.એક.
ગીરવી.રાખીને.નાંણાં.આપેછે—એ.ધેકે
ર.શ્રી.આકારફોટ.ફાંડા.વારીમાંછે.તથા
બીજુ.ધેકેર.એક.એજ.ઘણીનુ.એની.
પડોશની.વારીમંછે.તેબી.એ.ઘણી.
ગીરવી.રાખેછે—ફ એજ.એ.મીલક્ત.
રઘુ.નાથ.દાદાજીને.ગીરવીછે.તે.છોડાવા.
શાટુ.એ.ઘણીને.ગીરવી.આપેછે—એ.
ઉપર.ફરએક.લોક.અગર.લોકોનો.ગી
રવી.દાવો.અગર.વારશાનો.લાગ.પોચ
નો.કોએનો.તે.ઘણીઓએ.આજથી.દી
ન ૮ ની.મુદતમાં.આવીને.ગોવરધંજી
નાથજી.આકારાજને.જાહેર.ફરે—તેઆર
પછી.એ.દાવો.ફળકુલ.ફરશે.નહી *

તા. ૨૭ મી.શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨

Notice is hereby given,

THAT MUNCHERJEE CURSETJEE, has lately purchased of Roopayee widow and MERWANJEE PESTANJEE, the Heirs and representatives of the late MERWANJEE BHOYJEE, deceased, a vacant ground situate, lying & being within the Town Walls of Bombay, in Galla lane adjoining and close to the House of the said Muncherjee Cursetjee: any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein, are requested to notify the the same to W. A. Morgan Esq. or to the said Muncherjee Cursejee within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise they will be precluded.—Dated this 25th day of Sept. 1822.

ખબર.દીધાથી.આપીએચને
મંનચેરજી.ખરશેદજીએ.કુપાજે.રાંડીરંડ
નથા.મેરવાનજી.પેશંટનજી.એ.લોકો.વા
રશદાર.તથા.વકીલો.મરનાર.મેરવાનજી
લાયજીનાંછે.એ.લોકો.પાશેથી.ખાલી.
જગો.પેચાતી.લીધીછે—એ.જગો.શ્રી.
ફોટમાં.ગોલવારની.શેરીમાં.મંનચેરજી.
ખરશેદજીનાં.ધેકેરની.પડોશમાંછે—એ.
ઉપર.ફરએક.લોક.અગર.લોકોનો.દા
વો.અગર.લેણુ.અગર.લાગ.ફોએનો
તે.ઘણીઓએ.આજથી.દીન ૧૪ ની.મુદ
તમાં.આવીને.મી.—વી—મા—મારજીન
ને.અથવા.મંનચેરજી.ખરશેદજીને.જાહેર.
કરે—તેઆરપછી.એ.દાવો.ફળકુલ.ફરશે
.ઈ—તા. ૨૫ મી.શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in pursuance of an Advertisment of the 6th day of Sept. Instant made and published by JANARDAN PURSHOTUMJEE stating that he had a preferable claim or lien to the Garden at Parell which has been *bona fide* sold to me by RUNSORD GUNGAJEE. WESSWANATH GUNGAJEE & VENCOBA PANDOORANG, I therefore herewith aporize the said JANARDAN PURSHOTUMJEE & announce to him, that he should prefer his claims agreeable to the notice from C. Grant Esq. attorney, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same should be considered null void and of no effect,—Dated this 27th Sept. 1822.

BRAS LUIS.

Advertisement.

MAJOR SALE of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Doctor WILLIAM O. DONEL, Surgeon of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, has transmitted to the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, after paying Regimental debts, Servants' Wages, Funeral charges and the expence of Advertisement, the sum of 3149 Rupees 2 quarters and 84 reas, being the full amount of his Credits with the the Regimental Paymaster and of the sale of his Effects.

Kaira 16th September 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Major FRANCIS DONELLY, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, September 19th 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH SEPT. 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Colonel Hessman, be styled "Commandant of Artillery" while exercising his present Command of that Corps.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1822.

The Hon'ble the Covernor in Council is pleased to grant to the undermentioned Regimental and Staff Officers an allowance of 30 Rupees per month for the hire of an office in Garrison, when they are not provided with one by Government, in Barracks, or otherwise, to be certified on their abstract by the Barrack Master, or, in the event of there not being one, by the public Staff Officer of the station; to have effect from the 1st instan vizt.

To Brigade Majors.
To Adjutants of Artillery and of European and Native Cavalry and Infantry.
To Quarter Masters of Artillery and of European Infantry and European and Native Cavalry.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department; dated 3d April 1822.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 3d April 1822.

8 & 9) The services of Major General Lawrence, and of Col. Prother, brought to Court's favorable notice.

7th. The report made to us in these Paras. of the services of Major General Lawrence, and of Lieutenant Colonel Prother, is highly creditable to them, and very satisfactory to us.—

18 and 20) Bringing to Court's consideration the great deficiency in the Medical Establishment; requesting that the necessary measures may be taken to render that Branch of Service efficient, and recommending that the Gentlemen whom Government have taken into the Service, at a time of urgent necessity, may be confirmed in their appointment.

11th. Our orders of the 12th August 1818 and 15th September 1819, directing that the Provisional Appointments made by you, to the Medical Establishment should be cancelled, have not, We are informed in these Paragraphs, in your letter of 7th July 1819, and in that of the 26th August 1820, been carried into effect on account of the great demands existing for Medical aid; to meet which the regular Establishment was considered to be inadequate.

Advised in Para. 14 of Letter dated 7th July 1819.
24 at - - " 1 Nov. - - "
67 & 8 - " 26 Aug. 1820

12th. We very much lament that any circumstances should have created a necessity, in your opinion for continuing these Appointments, and especially to induce you to make three additional Appointments (those of Mr. John Mack, M Spry, and Mr. Alfred) after receiving our positive orders upon the subject.

13th. When the Assistant Surgeons appointed by us for your Presidency shall have arrived, no public necessity can exist for retaining the Practitioners whom you have appointed to the Medical Establishment; and as we think it necessary for the reasons given by us in our letter of the 15th March 1816, to put an effectual stop to such Appointments in future, we direct that our former orders for cancelling these Appointments be implicitly obeyed.

5) Brevet Colonel Griffiths appointed to the Command of the Artillery, and the Minute of Sir Miles Nightingale, in testimony to the zeal & ability displayed on all occasions by that officer during a period of 38 years, active employ, referred to.

17th. The high Testimony borne to the Merits and Character of Colonel Griffiths affords us much gratification.

31st We are of opinion that the Garrison of Tannah and Salsette, do not require a full Surgeon from the small number of Troops generally stationed at those Garrisons, and that an Assistant Surgeon at each would be sufficient.

174 a 7.—The office of Military Paymaster, at the presidency transferred from the Civil, to the Military Branch of the Service from 1st August.

Field officers eligible to the appointment. The salary fixed at 700 Rupees per Month, in addition to Garrison Pay and allowences. The opinions of the several members of Government upon this arrangement recorded.

76th We approve of your having transferred the office of Paymaster at the presidency to the Military Branch of the Service; but we do not approve of your permitting a Field Officer to hold that Situation and we desire that the General Order of 14th July 1819 to that effect may be rescinded.

38a 40) The Bengal Governmen having Assigned Rank to Cadets from the period of their actual departure from England, in modification of the Court's orders of 18th June 1817, the same Rule adopted at this Presideney there being vacancies in the Ranks of Lieutenant and Ensign for the whole number of Cadets.

118, We have approved of the proposition made to us by the Government of Bengal for allowing Cadets who are promoted to vacancies which occurred befor the date of their leaving England to take Rank from that date, provided the casualty be known on the arrival of the Cadet in India, and we authorize the adoption of a similar rule at your Presidency also.

335. We have permitted Lieut. Baillie Kennedy Laurie, lately belonging to your Establishment to retire from the Company's service from the 23d. December 1819.

136. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment, vizt.

Surgeon George Gordon.
Brevet Capt. & Lieut. Phillip Mc'Keevor.

137. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain a further time in England, vizt.

Captain Frederick P. Lester, until the month of June next.

Captain Thomas Gordon, until the month of next September, and Lieut. Elbanan Winchester Jones, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's ships of next season 1822—23.

138th, We have permitted Mr. Edward Milward to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, his Rank will be settled at a future time.

145th To avoid double payment it will be necessary that you notify in the Gazette, that all claims to share in the distribution to which this Letter refers not preferred within a period to be specified (Three Months we apprehend will be sufficient) cannot be admitted in India: the list at the expiration of that period should them be made up and forwarded to us by the first opportunity.—

Property Captured in the Concan in 1817 | 18 by the troops under command of Lieut. Colonels, Prother, Imlack & Kennedy and Capt. Morison,

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the orders of the Hon'ble Court conveyed in the 76th Para of their dispatch dated 3d April last, shall have prospective effect; and that the office of Military Pay-master at the presidency shall not again be held by a Field Officer.

The Governor in Council is pleased to fix the 31st of December 1822 as the date after which no claims to the Concan Prize property alluded to in the 145 Para of the dispatch of 3d April last can be admitted in India.

Bombay Castle 21st September 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs to Lieut. Thomas Probyn of the 2nd Bat. 9th Regt. for a period of twelve months from the date of his embarkation, under the Hon'ble Court's orders of 26th August 1818, published to the army on the 23d August 1819.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the the following promotion.

4th Regiment N. I.

Ensign John Godfrey Thompson to be Lieutenant vice Burn deceased,—Date of Rank 5th Sept 1822.

Bombay Castle 23d Sept. 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to publish for general information the undermentioned Extract (paragraphs 2d and 3d) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 22d May 1822.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military department, dated 22d May 1822.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major John Johnson C. B. late of your Establishment to retire from the Company's service from the 15th Aug. 1819.

3d. We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment, their rank will be settled at a future time viz.

Mr. John Harrison,
" John McMorris,

The undermentioned Cadets having arrived at the Presidency by the Ship Bombay Merchant on the 19th instant and produced certificates of their appointments as Cadets for the Infantry on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such, and promote them to Ensigns: Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

Messrs. Horatio Nelson Ramsay,
" Edward Skipper,
" Henry John Lamotte,
" John Hallett,
" Herbert Jacob,

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 28TH SEPT. 1822.

We have continued our extracts from the latest English Papers received by the Bombay Merchant.

The Katherine Stewart Forbes will sail for London on the 5th October.

We are sorry to learn that very distressing accounts have been received from the northward of damage occasioned by the late heavy rains. The river at Surat overflowed its banks and the water in the streets of that city had risen 4 or 5 feet higher than it is remembered to have ever done before; it was up to the tiles of many lower roomed houses; the inhabitants of these had been compelled to seek shelter in the upper roomed houses of their friends. Many native houses had been washed down, and several lives lost. A great number of cattle had been washed away and drowned, & much other damage had been done. The fresh lasted from Sunday till Wednesday. We also hear that great damage from similar cause has been done at Broach, but no further particulars have as yet reached us.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been favored with the perusal of a private letter dated Surat 20th September, which states, that "the river began to rise on Sunday the 15th and continued to rise on Monday & Tuesday, and only began to abate on Wednesday; that the town was then nearly clear of water, but the scene that presented itself was most melancholy. Hundreds of lives had been lost, and houses in numbers had fallen in. From the effects of the dead bodies of men and cattle, the latter of which were strewed over the whole town, the evils of a pestilence were apprehended.—

The water rose so rapidly that some gentlemen only saved their horses by taking them upstairs. The Adawlut was the only house belonging to Europeans, the lower rooms of which were not under water.

The village of Brachia has been washed away. The battalion there (1 | 5) were only saved by the strength of their barracks, to the roofs of which the men were obliged to betake themselves. Several dead bodies and hundreds of cattle have been seen floating down the river. Two poor fellows passed alive with great velocity on the branch of a tree, assistance was impossible. All the villages on the banks of the river must have suffered".

(Continued after the Poetry.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

(FOR THE INDIA GAZETTE.)

I.

Hard is the fate of him who leaves his home,
His house, his friends, and all that he holds dear,
In India's burning, sultry clime to roam,—
At least I know that I felt very queer,
When to this cursed place I first did come,
And thought my grief was more than I could bear,
And sighing oft for those I left behind,
Grew dull, and mop'd, and cried myself half blind.

II.

I soon got hippish, fancied I'd the liver,
Was very sure that I had got the spleen;
Then fancied ague, and began to shiver,
And peeping in the glass thought I looked green;
Then opened Shakspeare, thought upon the giver.
Which sooth'd my mind, and made me feel serene,—
My gloom return'd, for taking up Lord Byron,
Soon made me wish for pistol or cold iron.

III.

This made me pensive, lounging on my chair,
I thought upon those days for ever gone,
When, fresh and young, I knew no earthly care,
And all in memory's bright splendor shone.
And felt that dark, that gloomy, wild despair
We feel when we reflect we're here *alone*;
That the next day must be—how'e'r 'tis past—
Monotonous, and joyless, as the last.

IV.

No cheerful wife, no beaming eyes to smile,
To reassure us that there's one at least,
Can help our darker moments to beguile,
And o'er us watch with heav'nly interest,
And soothe with tend'rest care our woes awhile,
In spite of all to make us feel we're blest;
On our return from *Cutch*, no eyes are glistening,
When we've been flogging, fining, and imprisoning.

V.

I now for one much wish that I were married,
God knows it is not my fault I am not;
I'm five and twenty, time enough I've tarried,
And curs'd five hundred times my single lot.
What's to be done: proposals have miscarried,
And yet in my escutcheon there's no blot,
And Doctor G. upon whom I much dote,
Told me I had the real face of a Poet.

VI.

There was no physical or moral reason,
I half suspect her guardian would not let her;
Perhaps I did not choose the proper season,—
I did not think it delicate to fret her,
By persevering any more to teaze on;
But this I know, she ne'er will get a better.
I only asked the girl to pay my debts,
And she dismiss'd me with her damn'd regrets.

VII.

To feel thus lonely really tends to tire one,
And serves to make one nippishly inclined;
T' amuse myself, I once more took up Byron,
To trace the windings of that glorious mind,
And wanting something t' exercise my lyre on;
On earlier days I cast a look behind,
Thinking on happier years for aye gone by,
Apostophrising him I thus did sigh:—

I.

I am as truly wretched as thou art,
Quite as miserable as thou canst be;
I've also lost that freshness of the heart;
Lament a wicked misspent life; like thee
Of sin, have been the maddest votary;
Sigh for that time when boyhood held his reign,
When free of every care, anxiety,
When sin its baneful, deep root, had not ta'en,
I had that peace of mind I ne'er can know again.

2.

When in my innocent and early day,
My prospects lovely, new, and bright did seem;
Joy strewed her thornless roses in my way,
Before I plunged in pleasure's fatal stream,
Ere I was lost in its delusive dream.
When I had never known of guilt or sin,
And when I had not yet began to deem
Life a sad burthen, in the smiling spring
When all was truly happy, gay and fresh within.

3.

And now contrasted with my early spring,
The world so odious also seems to me;
And retrospections maddening tortures bring,
That my own hand should gladly set me free,—
Could I but doubt a dread futurity;
But to those awful truths I am not blind.
For I with fear confess a Deity;
And early truths I yet can bear in mind,
And the religious precepts of a mother kind:

4.

Who with matternal care watched o'er my youth,
Of life that happiest, joyous, smiling May,
That time we're more susceptible of truth.
Her gentle voice instructed me the way
From which she fondly hoped I ne'er would stray;
It was her tend'rest care to teach her child,
To look with hope t'wards the last awful day;
With voice so gentle, that advice beguiled,
To walk with safety thro' life's dangerous trackless wild.

5.

I feel not now as I have felt before,
My feelings blunted, callous now my mind—
I recognise my former self no more,
And happiness, alas! I ne'er can find;
The wreck of all I prized, that's left behind,
The one last gift of my prosperity
Is this,—yet now, my heart is good and kind,—
Vice has not steeled it so—but that even I,
Thank God! for other's miseries, can breathe a sigh.

GIOVANNI.

Should the Editor think the inclosed worthy of the Poet's corner, it may possibly interest—or amuse * some of his Subscribers.

Tuesday 25th September 1822.

To, ——

Can I think of Thy kindness, and resolve to distress Thee?
No—I'll banish such pang, from my fond feeling breast:
Common sense seems a verdict, has pronounced against me:
Hard fate! thus to rob me, of her I like best.
But think not, thou kind one, that any other doth sever,
The affections of him, thus depriv'd of *his half*;
Far less, that I'd "scorn" thee—scorn *Thee!* oh never; oh never:—
—Nought but *good* will I speak, in Thy praise and behalf.——

Wednesday 24th September 1822.

* We are always happy to have it in our power to amuse our readers.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

The entertaining and very popular Pieces of ELLA ROSENBERG and LOVE A LA MODE are under rehearsal for representation at our amateur theatre on THURSDAY THE 10TH OF NEXT MONTH; and we have already heard of the names of many of our vocal and instrumental friends who are engaged for the occasion.—We promise ourselves a great treat from this performance, and as we know the Theatre to be one of the coolest places in the Island, we shall not be frightened away by any alarming appearance of the Thermometer at own *quarters*.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. E. H. Willock, 1st T. H. Art.
Cadet Edward Skipper.
Lieut. F. Graham, 1st | 4th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. George Marshall, 3d Cav.
Lieut. W. A. Welland, Artillery.
Lieut. and Adjutant Francis Sharpe, 1st | 4th Regiment.

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Sept. 23d Armed Prow Nurbada' Syrang Fackera, from Demaun.
24th Armed Pattamor Daria Dowlatt, Syrang Shack Husson, from Broach.
DEPARTURES.---Sept. 20th Hon'ble C. Cruizer Thetis, Capt. G. Walker, to Surat.
22d Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Tankara Bunder.
Do. H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. J. M. Guy, to Persian Gulph.
Do. H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, to Persian Gulph.
24th H. M. Ship Menai, Capt. Fairfax Moresby C. B., for Isle of France.

Passengers by the Vigilant.

Lieut. Daly H. M. 4th Dragoons with Mrs. and Miss Daly.

Passengers by the Discovery.

Mrs. Bruce and two daughters Lieut. Herne, Master attendent at Kishna, and Lieut. Welland.

Passengers by the Psyche.

Ensign Ore of the B. E. Regt., and Assistant Surgeon Nimmo, and Lieut. Mcdonald H. C. Marine.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 4. Ship Thalia, J. Haig, from London 11th April, Madeira 8th May; do. Ship Daphne, Chatfield, from London 13th May, Johanna 9th August; do. Ship Agincourt, James Mahon, from London 11th April, Joanna 7th August; 5, H. M. Ship Liffey, Commodore James Grant, C. B. from Trincomallie; do. H. M. Sloop Curlew, R. G. Dunlop, from do. 3d September; do. H. M Sloop Sophie, French from do. 3d do.; 6, Ship Bengal Merchant. A. Brown from London 16th April, St. Jago 2d May, Isle of France 14th August; 7, Ship Hashmy; J. J. Denham, from Bencoolen 17th August; do. Schooner Swan, Thomas Ross, from Carrical, 6th September; do. H. M. Ship Tees, Thomas Coe, from Trincomalie, 5th do. 8, H. M. Schooner Cochin, E. Trincombe, from Trincomallie, 6th do.; do. Cutter Gertruda, N. Birsay, from Vizagapatam 27th August, Masulipatam 3d September; do. Ship Lady Kennaway, C. Beach, from Calcutta 20th August; 9, Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, from Bencoolen 18th Aug.; 10, Ship Alfred, Dolge, from Rangoon, 1st Aug.; 11th, Ship Neptune, W. E. Edwards, from Batavia 4th, Bencoolen 10th Aug.; do. Ship Zenobia, J. Pelck, from Berdeaux 29th April, and Pondicherry 10 th September.

DEPARTURES.—September 5, Ship Forbes, A. J. Roe, for Calcutta; 6, Ship Thalia, J. Haig, for do.; 9, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, for Masulipatam; do. Ship Moira, W. Hornblow, for do. and Calcutta; do. Ship Hope. J. T. E. Flint, for Calcutta; do. Ship Hashmy, J. J. Denham, for Eskapillay and Calcutta; do. Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, for do.; 10, H. M. Ship Tees, Thomas Coe, for Penang, or on a Cruize; do. H. M. Schoner Cochin, E. Tincombe, on a Cruize.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.---19th August Brig Nelly, Captain J. Newsom. from Bombay 12th July and Ceylon 4th August.

22d Do American Brig Homer, Captain W. Foster, from Salem 9th March, and Batavia 21st July.
--- Schooner Commerce, Captain S. Cole, from Bimlipatam, and Sonapore the 16th Augt.
33d Do. Ship Hercules Captain John Heron, from Timor 14th Feb. and Coast of China 26th March
25 th Do. American Ship George, Captain Samuel Endicott, from Salem 24th May.
DEPARUES.---22d Do. American Brig Florida, Captain S. Quiney, for Boston.
--- Ship John Bull Captain B. Orman, for New South Wales.
--- Ship Ernest, Captain F. Deville, for Isle of France.
27th Do. East Indian, Captain Peter Roy, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 7th Instant, John Wedderburn Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, to Henrietta Louisa, danghter of the late William Milburn Esq.

DEATH.—On the 26 Inst. Mrs. Mary Virginia Conyers Aged 26 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.---On the 11th Sept. Capt. Wilkenson to Jane, youngst daughter of William Bushby, Esq.
At Quilon, on the 3d September, Lieutenant James Woodward, 16th Light Infantry to Harriett, seventh Daughter of H. Selway, Esq, Quartermaster H. M. 89th Regiment.
At Allipy, on the 23d August, Captain Thomas Cox, Commissiriat Department, to Eliza, Daughter of W. Anderson, Esq.
On the 9th Sept. Serjeant Major George Garnell, of the Engineer's Department, to Miss Emelia Helen Young.
BIRTHS.---At Trichinopoly, on the 28th Aug. the Lady James Monro, Esq. C. S. of a Son.
At Chittoor, on the 5th Sept. the Lady of H. Bushby, Esq. of a Daughter.
At the Presidency, on the 9th Sept. the Lady of John Dent, Esq. C. S. of a Son.
At the Presidency, on the 7th Sept. the Lady of Capt. R. H. Russell, 6th Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.
At Cochin, on the 29th August, the Lady of W. Harris, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Vepery, on the 9th Sept. the Lady of John de Urilla, Esq. of a Son.
DEATHS.---On the 22d Aug. John Æneas, the infant son of Lieutenant and Adjutant Spicer, 2d 8th.
On the 28th July, John Ambler, Madras European Regiment, sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.
On the 22d Sept. at Masulipatam, Captain Charles Waddell, Paymaster, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
At New Town Cuddalore, on the 6th Sept. Mr. Conductor J. E. Glaser, deeply regretted by his friends and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.
At Madras, on the 8th Sept. Margaret Louisa, infant daughter of Mr. Sub-Conductor W. W. Brady, of the Ordnance Department.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 15th Aug. William Huggings, Esq. to Mrs. Harriet Hawkins, eldest Daughter of the late Colonel Rutledge, of the Bengal Establishment.
At Nagpore, on the 6th Aug. by the Resident, Capt. Thomas Marshall, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Artillery, to Miss Doring.
At Meernt, on the 17th Aug. Lieutenant James 5th N. I. to Miss Maria Gane.
On the 25th August Charles Smith to Miss Sarah Reed.
On the 24th Aug. Mr. John Green, to Miss Eliza Edwards.
BIRTHS.—On the 15th Aug. Mrs. Townshend, of a still born son.
At Benares, on the 10th Augt. the Lady of Doctor Watson, of a Daughter.
At Barrackpore, on the 11th Augt. the Lady of Captain S. Hawthorne, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, of Twins Boys.
On the 15th Augt. Mrs. Ewin, of a Son.
On the 20th Augt. Mrs. Sellude, of a Daughter.
At Nagpore, on the 11th Augt. the Lady of James Gordon, Esq. of a Daughter.
On the 25th Aug. Mrs. Mary Amelia, the wife of Mr. Joseph Williams, Assistant Bank of Hindostan of a Daughter and Heiress.
At Rungpore, on the 15th Aug. the Lady of Robert Parry Nisbet, Esq, C. S. of a Daughter.
At Mymensingh, on the 18th Augt. the Lady of W. H. Belli. Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
On the 28th Augt. Mrs. Charles Martin, of a Son.
On the 27th Aug. at her residence at Garden Reach, the Lady of Mr. T. R. Wiltshire, of a Daughter.
At the Presidency, on the 20th Augt. the Lady of the Honorable W. B. Bayley, Esq. of a Son.
On the 23th Augt. the Lady of Mr. Lewis, of a Daughter.
On the 2d Augt. the Lady of J. D. White, Esq. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 19th Aug. Captain Thomas Taylor, Commander of the Ship Pascoa, aged 35 years.
On the 17th Aug. Mr. Charles Montague Constable.
On the 17th Aug. after a long illness, Mr. Conrad Frederick Nerius.
On the 15th Aug. Mrs. Townshend.
At Barrackpore, on the 11th Aug. the infant Twins of Captain S. Hawthorne, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regt. of N. I.
On the 12th Aug. the Lady of Captain S. Hawthorne, of the 11th Regt. N. I. A few hours have deprived an afflicted Husband of a most exemplary Wife, tried friend, and constant companion—and her surviving Children are suddenly bereft of the fostering case of a most affectionate parent.
At Mymensing, on the 23d Aug. T. Monsell, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.
At Rumptee, on the 7th of March, of Fever Lieut George Rattary, of the 1st | 21st N. I.
Died, after a long protracted illness, at Dinapore, on the 16th Augt. Major-General Sir William Toone K. C. B., on the Staff of the Bengal Army, Commanding the Division of Dinapore, and Colonel of the 4th Brigade of Light Cavalry. This excellent Officer and amiable Man, has left behind him few more worthy Individuals than himself; for, independently of his professional qualifications and virtues, he added to a warm and sympathizing heart, the highest sense of probity and honour, and these were mingled with a candour and simplicity of conduct, which secured the confidence and won the respect and esteem of every man who had the happiness to know him.
On the 22d Augt. the Reverend J. P. Hastings, Garrison Chaplain at Fort William, aged 36 years.
On the 4th Augt. Master John McGowan, 8 days old.
On the 17th Augt. Mrs. M. Esperanca, aged 35 years.
At Chumar, on the 9th Augt, Mr. Richard Hannah, Conductor of Ordnance.
On the 24th Augt. Mrs. Catherine Gibson, aged 49 years.
At Jubulpore, on the 4th, Augt. John Lowther Irvin, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.
At Bankipore, on the 17th Augt. Samuel, the infant Son of Captain Swinhoe, 14th N. I.
At Serampore, on the night of the 22d Augt. by an attack of the Cholera Morbus, Kishun Pall, the first Idolatrous Hindoo in Bengal, who was converted to the Protestant faith. He was baptized by Dr. Carey in the Ganges in the year 1800, and throughout a Christain profession of more than twenty years proved how well suited Christianity is to elevate the Hindoo character. He has left a widow, four daughters and eleven grand Children. He was beloved and respected in life, and was followed by his relatives and numerous friends to his grave. He died full of Christian hope and joy—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."
On board the Ship Abberton, at Sea, on the 15th of April last, the Reverend C. Church, of the Madras Establishment, and lately Chaplain of the Black Town.
At Dysart, Fifeshire, on the 10th of March, John Brodie, Senr, Esq.
At Malacca, on the 2d of June, aged 37, of a pulmonary complaint the Revd. Dr Milne, the learned and pious founder (in union with Dr. Morrison) of the Indo Chinese College at that place, and Missionary from the London Missionary Society. The demise of this faithful and laborious servant of Christ is deeply to be regretted, a severe loss to the Great Cause in which he was engaged. Four lovely Orphans (the eldest about 9 years of age) are left to bewail their privation of all parental care and tenderness which could not be witnessed without admiration.
On the 25th Augt. Mr. William Inweon Wilson, 2d Officer of the Ship Matilda,
On the 28th Augt. Mrs. Sarah Ward, aged 22 years.
In February last, on the West Coast of Sumatra, on board the Norfolk of this Port, Mr. T. W. Bennett, aged 38, Chief Officer of that Vessel.
On the 29th Augt. Collie Gale, the infant Son of Mr. P. Emmer.
On the 28th August, Maria Lindridge, second Daughter of Fowler and Eliza Bean, of Chowringhee.
At Barrackpore, on the 27th August, Margaret, the third Daughter of the late Doctor Robert Nigland.
At Meerut, on the 29th August, Anna Matilda, infant Daughter of Thomas Jackson, Esq. Surgeon of H. M. 14th Regiment, aged 1 year and 8 months.
At Darowlee, of the Dysentery, on the 6th Augt. Mr W. Hutchinson, late Ensign in the Gorruckpore Light Infantry.

EUROPE,

MARRIAGES.—May 2, at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, by the Rev. Mr. Barneby, Mr. George Brown, of the East India Chambers, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. W. M. Catterton, of Ratcliff.
At St. George's Bloomsbury, Mr, C. J. Fourdrinier to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. Keys, Esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.
At St George's Bloomsbury, Charles, only son of C. Lawrence, Esq. of Keppel-street, Russell-square, to Jane, fourth daughter of W. Flower, Esq. of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
At Walcot Church, Major General Sir William Inglis, K. C. B. to Margaret Marianne eldest daughter of Major-General Raymond.
At East Barnet Church, Herts, Sir Thomas Whelan, one of the High Sheriffs of Dublin, to Alicia, youngest daughter of E. Egan, of Ussage House, Herts.
The Earl of Denbigh to the Hon. Miss Moreton, eldest daughter of Lord Ducie.
C. W. Ethelston, jun. Esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of R. Peel, Esq. of Tor Abbey, Devonshire.
23, May Nathaniel Ellison, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq, Fellow of Merton College, to Frances Gregg, daughter of the late J. Wombwell, Esq.
At Greenwich, W. S. Preston, Esq. to Margaret Grace Gordon, youngest daughter of the late P. Lawrie, Esq. of Blackheath.
At Brighton, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. K. C. B to Maria Susannah, daughter of the late Admiral Sir C. Cotton.
BIRTHS.—At the house of Sir C. Molyneux, Bart. Ireland, the lady of the Hon. H. Caulfield, of a son.
At Yester Hall, near Haddington, Scotland, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, of a son and heir.
The Lady of the Right Hon. R. Peel, of a son.
At his Lordship's house in Piccadilly, the Countess Roseberry, of a daughter.
At Drumcar, County Louth, Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock (sister of the Earl of Clancarty), a son.
At Uffington House, near Stamford, the Countess of Lindsey, of a daughter.
At Rusball, Wilts. Lady Poore, of a daughter.
In Great Cumberland-place, the Right Honorable Lady Burghersh, of a daughter.
At Whitehall, the wife of J. Phillimore, LL. D. and M. P. of a Son.
DEATHS.—Monday, at the Herald's College, Sir Isaac Heard, Garter Princspal King of Arms. He was in the 92d year of his age, and filled the office of Garter since April 1784, a space of 38 years.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

In Hill-street, the Hon. Miss Katherine Cust, youngest daughter of the late Lord Brownlow.

At Chelsea, in the 20th year of her age, Catherine, wife of Rev. T. Mahon, and granddaughter to the Earl of Annesley.

On the 25th ult., in Child-bed, Barbara Ann, wife of Edward Verrier Scott, of Ratcliffe Terrace, Goswell-street Road, Esq. and niece to the late Honourable James Robertson, Chief Justice of the Virgin Islands; to the inexpressible grief of her numerous relatives and friends.

Aged 92, R. Wiseman, an industrious labouring man, of the parish of Icklingham, Suffolk. On the day his friends assembled to pay their last tribute to his memory, his widow requested to see his coffin screwed down, and awful to relate, she fell and instantly expired! She was in her 84th year and had been the village schoolmistress for 70 years.

At the advanced age of 126 years and three days, Mr. T. Doorley, farmer, residing near the Hill of Alten, county of Kildare. He retained his faculties to the last moment, and was able to take the pleasure of any sort of field amusement within the last six months of his life.

At Wellington, Shropshire, the Right Hon. Lady Eleanor Elizabeth King, daughter of Edward Earl of Kingston. Her Ladyship was in the 66th year of her age.

At Long's Hotel Bond-street, M. Russell, Esq. M. P. of Brancepeth Castle, Durham, aged 57.

On 13th May, Mr. Abraham Barnard, of Smyth's Farm, Great Dunmow, Essex. This case being of so peculiar a nature, permission was obtained to open the body, when the concretion of a great number of fruit-stones was discovered to have been the cause of his death.

On the 8th May, at Croydon, where she went for the benefit of her health, Miss Wood, aged 19, niece of John Wood, Esq. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In the 23d year of his age, George, the eldest of Mr. Woodfall, of Great Dean's-yard, Westminster.

In the 73d year of his age, Gabriel Leppire, Esq. fifty-five years an officer on the Crown side of the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, and of the Crown Office, Inner Temple.

On the 8th May, Lady Burdon, wife of Sir Thos. Burdon, of Desmond, near Newcastle, and sister to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Stowell.

At Belle Isle, near Ambleside, on his way to Cheltenham, the Rev. Wm. Curwen, of Harrington, second son of J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P.

On the 12th inst. Maria, wife of Mr. S. Nickisson Lower Ashbystreet, Clerkenwell aged 48.

On the 17th, William Merle, Esq. of Colliers Wood, Surry, in his 70th year.

At Thurby Hall, near Lincoln, Sir Gonville Bromhead, Bart. He is succeeded in his title by Mr. (now Sir) E. F. Bromhead, barrister.

At Largley, Bucks, Elizabeth, second daughter of M Swabey, Esq. D. C. L.

At Uxbridge, in her 93th year, Mrs. Mary Trehearn, widow of Mr. Vincent Trehearn, many yeas of St. Thomas's street, Southwark.

At Hertford, Miss Austen, only daughter of Mr. Austen, bookseller, of that town. This young lady was taken ill a few weeks since, on the day previous to her intended nuptials with a gentleman in London, and for which every usual preparation had been made, but a las! Death has for ever severed her from all further connections in this world.

Lately, Mr. Peter Finnerty, well known for 20 years as a Parliamentary Reporter,

At Coston, near Buckminster, in the 78d year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Hervey, Rector of that place. He was nephew to the Rev. James Hervey, author of the Meditations,' &c.

At Margate, instantaneously, Benjamin Nokes, Esq. aged 59, late of the Borough, Southwark: on inspection of the body it was discovered that his death was occasoned by an ossificaton of the heart.

On the 20th of May: aged 15, Henry Samuel, third son of Mr. G. J. Payne, of Hackney.

At Horncastle, aged 32, Mr. Thomas Holingshead, whose death was occasioned by a mortification which ensued from a bruise in one of his toes accidentally trodden upon by a horse at Lincoln fair.

At the house of his son-in-law, W. Thompson, Esq. M. P. Gloucester-place, Samuel Homfray, Esq. of Coworth-house, Berkshire, in the 61st year of his age.

At his son's house, Chelsea, in the 75 year of his age, George Russell, Esq. fourth son of the late W. Russell, Esq. of Barninghamhall, Norfolk.

Captain William Ferris, R. N., and Companion of the most Hon. Order of the Bath.

In Golden-square, aged 82, John Levick, Esq. of Broxbourne.

At Gosberton, Lincolnshire, Mary Hogden. The deceased was married on the preceding day, and retired to rest on Wednesday night, in high health and spirits, but ere the morning dawned she dropped down on the chamber floor, and instantly expired.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 10½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 11d. per do.
} nominal.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 14 per cent. prem.

There have also arrived H. M. Ships Tees, Captain Coe, Curlew Captain Dunlop, Sophie Captain Francke, and Schooner Tender Cochin Captain Tincombe—The homeward bound Ship Lady Kennaway Captain Beach from Calcutta the 28th ultimo—the Ships Hashmy Captain Denham, the Earl Kellie Captain Edwards from Bencoolen, and the Ship Alfred Captain Dolge from Rangoon.

The Ship Moira and Reliance, having on board Volunteers, and Recruits for the Honorable Company's European Regiment left the Roads for Masulipatam yesterday.

There have also sailed the Hope, the H. C. Ship Prince Regent, the Forbes, Thalia, Hashmy and Earl Kellie, for Calcutta.

The Duke of Lancaster is ready for Sea and is expected to take her departure for England immediately. And the Lady Kennaway it is said will not remain after tomorrow.

Passengers by the Duke of Lancaster.—Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss A. Brown, Captain Miller, Reverend Mr. Willis, Mr, M'Kenzie, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Wardell, Mr. Ramus, H. M. 30th Regt. and Mr. Nash.

Private Letters state, that The Honorable The Governor was at Damaveram on the 1st; and it was expected would be at Rajamundry on the 4th Instant.

Commodore Charles Grant, C. B. landed on Thursday last, under the customary Salute.

The Drawing of the Second Class of the Lottery commenced this morning with the following large Prizes.

No. 312 a Prize of 30,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1759 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 280 651 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees eacch.
Nos. 4614 3145 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 418 497 1183 1837 3289 4398 2822 537 2134 2885 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 2521 2547 964 779 4091 3588 2591 4768 1845 4484 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 2764 209 3747 4843 1265 927 1235 1480 184 389 2468 1707 1834 1924 3650 531 797 3441 4175 4137 4338 4174 626 3337 504 2214 4159 1950 1218 250 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.
Nos. 3253 2123 4879 4363 3848 2661 1994 2096 4077 4970 960 2785 2879 3477 4287 1260 327 1423 4724 4298 4001 1624 1315 1861 414 1413 4150 1249 1895 3966 698 4757 950 4858 4811 1727 4188 1131 1174 264 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

The Larkins is expected to sail for Calcutta to-morrow.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 10*th.*

The Honorable Governor was at Rajahmundry on the 4th Instant.

On Saturday morning last the Colours of the Fort were hoisted half mast, and sixteen minute Guns were fired from the Fort Battery, on the melancholy occasion of the Demise of the Shudee, wife of the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadaar brother of His Highness The Nabob of the Carnatic.

The Ship Neptune, Captain Edwards from Batavia the 4th and Bencoolen the 10th ultimo, arrived in the Roads yesterday.

The Ship Zenobia, Captain Peick from Bourdeaux the 29th of April and Pondicherry the 10th instant anchored in the Roads yesterday.

Passengers by the Lady Kennaway from Calcutta:—Mrs. Butler, Miss C. Mitchell, and Master G. Mitchell.

Passengers by the Earl Kellie from Bencoolen:—Mr. G. Fanthome, and Mr. Guy.

The Duke of Lancaster, Captain Davis, is expected to sail in prosecution of her voyage to England immediately.

The Packets by the Lady Kennaway for the Cape of Good Hope and England are advertised to be finally closed on Saturday.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 12*th.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Capt. W. Preston, 1st Bat. 9th N. I.; Capt. Mallet, 46th Regt.; Capt. G. H. Budd, 1st Bat. 22d N. I.; Capt, J. Henry, 12th L. I.; Capt. E. Lane, 24th Regt.; Lieut. J. Lawless, 54th Regt. Lieut. G. Burn, 1st Bat. 6th N. I.; Lieut. W. Longford, 21st N. I.; Lieut. J. Buchanan, 1st L. C.; Lieut. H. G. Marsh 45th Regt.; Asst. Surgeon A. Cambell, 1st Bat. 17th Regt. N. I.; Qr. Mr. T. W. Edmunds, 89th Regt.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Remittable,	17	12	*a*	18	0
Non-Remittable,	9	8	*a*	10	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 6 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 5 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 5 ——

BANK SHARES—Premium 39 *a* 40 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

Buy.]				[Sell.	
s d	*s d*			*s d*	*s d*
2 ½	*a* 2 1	On London 6 Months' sight.			
		per Sicca Rupee.....	2 1	*a* 2 1½	
		Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92		
		Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.			
		Bills on Court of Directors, 10 Months' date 19 *a* 20 per Cent.			
		Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 18	*a* 19	per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs. 205 0	*a*	206 0	per 100	
Dubloons,	30 8	*a* 31 8	each	
Joes, or Pezas,	17 8	*a* 17 12	,,	
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	*a* 4 12	,,	
Louis D'ors,	8 4	*a* 8 8	,,	
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4	*a* 190 8	per 100	
Star Pagodas,	3 6½	*a* 3 7	6 each	
Sovereigns,	9 8	*a* 10 0		
Bank of England Notes,	9 8	*a* 10 0		

The following Bankshall Circular was issued yesterday:—

"The *Jonathan*, Captain T. Watson, fully laden from Liverpool, arrived off town yesterday afternoon, and anchored with her chain cable off the Custom House; this morning she girted and carried away part of her fore-foot, and consequently made so much water as to render it indispensably necessary to haul her on shore at the Custom House Crane, to prevent her from sinking. Much of her cargo will doubtless be damaged; exertions are making in landing the goods as quickly as possible."

We are happy to understand that the Presbyterian Church establishment of Bengal is in future to be upon a much more creditable and satisfactory footing than it was before. The Court of Directors with their usual liberality have extended their fostering care to the establishment, and have appointed a permanent assistant to the Revd. Dr. Bryce, with liberal salaries for both. Any repairs too, which St. Andrew's Church may require are to be defrayed at the expence of the Honorable Company. Dr. Bryce is a passenger aboard the *Larkins*.

India Gazt. Augt. 22, 1822.

On Friday last, about a quarter before one o'Clock P. M. three distinct shocks of an Earthquake were felt in Calcutta, which lasted about half a minute.

(*Govt. Gazt. Augt.* 22,

By the Herculus, we have received a letter from our correspondent at Valparaiso, of which the following are extracts.

"About the 1st instant, the noted Pirate Benevides set out from Arauco, with his wife and family, and an Officer whose name I have not yet learnt, in two launches for Arica. Having run short of water, he put into a Bay about 40 miles to the Southward of this port, where some of his crew discovered to those on shore who he was. A Serjeant's guard, that happened to be near the spot, immediately seized and conveyed him to Santiago. It was first reported that he was shot there on Saturday last, having been lashed up in a Bullock's-hide and dragged to the place of execution (the Plaza or Square) by an ass. From subsequent accounts, however, we find that he was not shot, but hanged, drawn and quartered. He had committed great cruelties within the last eight months, having taken several English and American Vessels, and barbarously murdered their crews.

"It is a remarkable circumstance, that this notorious character was formerly condemned to death, and actually shot by order of the present Government, about four years ago. The execution of the sentence, however, happened to take place rather late in the evening and after it had begun to rain. A Ball having passed through his neck, the party conducting the execution left him for dead, with the intention of hanging up the Body next morning, as is the custom here in such cases: His friends, however, removed him in the course of the night, and he was restored to health, for a farther career of atrocity.

"It is reported here that Admiral Blanco has taken a Spanish frigate at Arica. He is known to be at that place with 1500 men, and it is supposed that by this time, that part of the country is in his possession.

"Arismendi has made his escape from Lima on the Rebecca, Captain DePeyster, and is said to have gone to Manilla.

"We have no late accounts of Lord Cochrane. When last heard of he was about to sail, from Guayaquil for Sa Blas and Acapulco, in search of the Spanish Frigate Venganca and Prueba. His Lordship has also said that he knows where to lay his hands on one million Sterling and we expect soon to have a good account of it.

Captain Casey has just returned from Chiloe, whether he went to negociate, but as yet nothing has transpired. A detachment, however, of the Guard of Honor has just come into the town, which it is believed, will embark for Chiloe, to take possession of it for this Government.

"The American Ship Franklin, 74, Commodore Stewart, is here at present, with the Commodore's wife and family. She has a crew of 800 men, and is accompanied by a Schooner of 14 guns and a store ship. Three other American ships, of from 350 to 400 tons, have arrived lately with Naval Stores. No one can devise the object of this Armament, but, from some hints dropped by some of the Officer's they are looking after Spanish property.

"The Harvest here has entirely failed They are asking 35 dollars a fanagon wheat, which could have been purchased at this time last year for 6 rials at the same places in the wheat Country. The exportation has has been prohibited for some months, and, in Buenos Ayres, it is now up to 18 dollars per Fanagon of 204lbs.

"Trade is here very dull. The Markets are quite overstocked with all kinds of British, American and India Goods, which will not at present bring prime cost, and we expect in a few months the market will be worse than even it was in Bengal for Europe goods.

"Sugar is the only thing that will save itself or give profit, and that not, much or in any quantity, from the heavy duty levied, upon it: viz. 4¼ dollars per Corraba of 25lbs.

"Baftaes Sannahs, Gurries, &c. are in no demand, and the stock in Chili at present is at least equal to two and a half years consumption.

"Copper is up to 14 dollars per 102lbs. English, exclusive of duties, &c. which amount to about 2¼ dollars more.

"The Good Hope is still to the Northward, and by all accounts has sold very little. The Nearchus is here, and has I believe sold nothing but her Sugar, which was not 100 Bags

"The Lady of Captain Laws, of the Bengal Ship Laura, was safely delivered of a daughter on the 28th ultimo.

[*John Bull Aug.* 26*th*

The Bankshall report of the 23d instant announced the arrival of the Hercules, Capt. J. Heron, from Timor 14th February, and coast of Chili 26th March. The Hercules called at Pitcairn's Island, respecting which Infant Colony, and her own voyage, we have been obligingly supplied with the particulars which follow.

The Hercules sailed from Valparaiso the 13th March, and proceeded to Pitcain's Island, calling at the ports of Coquimbo and

Gucasoo to take in copper. She reached Pitcairn's Island on the 28th April, and was detained there five days by bad weather. Leaving Pitcairn's, the ship made all sail for Torres straits, where she arrived on the 11th June, but had the misfortune, after passing the half way islands, of losing two anchors in a gale of wind and of driving upon a sand bank, having then only one anchor. Capt. Heron was obliged for the safety of the ship and cargo, to order a great part of the copper to be hove overboard, (supposed about 600 pigs.) They remained on the bank ten days before the ship could be got off. During that time, with the exception of one day, it blew very hard, with heavy squalls and rain, the ship floating at high water and grounding at a quarter ebb. At times the ship struck very hard; so much so that her false keel was knocked off, and fears were entertained lest she should bilge; however, by the strength of the wind, and the flood tide co-operating, she drove a good way over the reef into smoother water. As they had no stream anchor, cable nor hawsers in the ship, almost every one on board despaired of getting her off. They had to add to their misfortunes, a number of their men sick, while some had deserted at Chili, and the remainder of the crew were in such a weakly state that they could not weigh anchor or work the ship. One further addition to which catalogue of mishaps was, they were short of provisions. At length they succeeded in getting her off on the 24th of June, and arrived on the 28th off Prince of Wales' Island, where Captain Heron was obliged to anchor, as it was getting dark and the tide setting in fast, towards a bank to leeward of the ship. Next day it came on to blow so hard, that Captain Heron was forced to remain at anchor. At night the gale increased with a heavy short sea, and towards morning the ship drove close to the breakers. Capt. Heron directly made sail, and cut the cable for the safety of ship and cargo; and succeeded in clearing the breakers after striking several times. At 10 A. M. saw Body Island, for which he steered, and came up with it at noon, being then clear of the Straits short of provisions and water, and without an anchor. Captain Heron next touched at Oopang, in the Island of Timor, for supplies, but was greatly disappointed, every thing being extremely dear, and no anchor to be had. They had a broken anchor on board, with which Captain Heron made shift to anchor the ship. In heaving it up again, he found they had hooked another anchor of 10 cwt.! At Oopang the Ship's company instead of recovering their health were getting a great deal worse. More than half the men were sick, and the rest so weak that Capt. Heron had to get people from the shore to help in getting the Ship under weigh. Leaving Timor on the 14th July, after being there three days, the Hercules reached Bala sore Roads on the 17th instant, where she remained two days before she got a Pilot; and at length on the 21st reached Kedgeree after escaping these several perils.

After Captain Heron had landed the presents sent from Calcutta for the use of our poor countrymen on Pitcairn's Island, John Adams expressed himself extremely obliged to the gentlemen of Calcutta for their generosity and expressed his regret that it was out of his power to make a proper return for their great goodness. Then turning to the rest of the inhabitants, he made a short speech to them for the purpose of impressing on their minds how grateful they ought to feel for the gifts they had just received. Afterwards, he sent on board a number of pieces of the kind of cloth made on the island; saying that he had nothing else to send to Calcutta; and hoping that the cloth might prove acceptable, as he earnestly wished to let the gentlemen of Calcutta know how much he and the rest of the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island were obliged by their kindness and generosity.

The Venerable Patriarch requested Capt. Heron to let his countrymen know how much he and the rest of the inhabitants wanted a Clergyman among them to teach and instruct them. He also expressed uneasiness of mind, at the absence from among them of the established ceremony of marriage, and spoke his doubts whether the state of nature in which they of necessity lived was not sinful. Capt. Heron told him that a Magistrate, or a Capt. of a man of war might perform the marriage ceremony if no Clergyman could be had and that such marriage was lawful.

John Adams also mentioned to Captain Heron, what may be considered as a very curious circumstance. He stated, that the whole of the ground was fast getting exhausted, and deprived of nourishing germinative powers. That they could not trust to sow seed in a piece of ground a second time, and and that there were pieces of soil which had been lying in fallow 22 years, and had not yet come round! He considered that there would still be enough of productive ground during his life time, but that there would not be ground sufficient to supply the rising generation with food, and that they would have to emigrate. This is an important fact for the disciples of Mr. Malthus.

In addition to the very interesting notices just detailed concerning these Anglo-Arcadians, we have to subjoin literatim and verbatim a letter from old John Adams himself:—

(COPY)

To the Inhabitants of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received the presents which you had the goodness to send by the Ship Hercules, and I and the rest of the Inhabitants feel extremely grateful for your kindnes.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obt. Servt.
JOHN ADAMS.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND,
1st May, 1822

We trust that these poor people will not be forgotten. As Adams is now an old man, and the ground as represented is so unproductive, one cannot but apprehend that the harmony and concord produced by the authority and experience of the venerable Adams himself, may be disagreeably terminated in the event of his dying suddenly, and leaving the Colony without a proper head, and murmuring among themselves for want of the necessaries of life.

[*India Gaz. Aug.* 26.

English Extracts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

MAY 13.

A very important decision to landlords and tenants was made in the Court of King's Bench during last term. An agreement for a lease had been signed, but no lease had been actually executed, although the tenant had occupied the estate upwards of a year under agreement. The tenant neglected to pay the rent agreed for, and the landlord distrained upon his goods for the year's rent, The Court held that the distress was illegal. and that the landlord could not resort to the remedy for his rent until a lease had been actually executed.

MA[illegible]

The increase of the Revenue for the first five weeks of the present quarter, compared with the corresponding period of last year, as stated on very good authority, to be nearly [illegible]

By a paper presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the sum paid last year for Diplomacy, 265,962l. including pensions. In 1792, the [illegible] 118,989l. including 11.4[illegible]

STAMPS ISSUED FOR N[illegible] by an account laid befo[illegible] London newspapers-print[illegible] amounted in number to 16[illegible] vincial newspapers in the s[illegible] being a total of 24.779,78[illegible] amounted to 412,996l. 8s. 8[illegible] the London and provincia[illegible] near so numerous, amounti[illegible] 905.

In the two years which have[illegible] re-enacting of the Alien Act [illegible] 1820, only four persons have [illegible] the country under its provisions[illegible] a Parliamentary Return, that 2[illegible] are now residing in this country.

According to a paper printed by [illegible] House of Commons, the amount o[illegible] and Post Bills in circulation, on the[illegible] was 17,725,670l. The notes under[illegible] reduced to 1,089,780l.

It is gratifying to learn that Gov[illegible] already purchased one thousand tons [illegible] and concluded an arrangement with [illegible] to deliver this necessary article of food [illegible] ports in Ireland, where the people are [illegible] Subscriptions are going on every where [illegible] relief.

POTATO BRANDY.---A foreigner has est[illegible] ed himself in London, for the purpose of [illegible] ling brandy from potatos, by a process [illegible] he adopted in France with astonishing success[illegible] was obliged to relinquish it, the French go[illegible] ment having prohibited it, in order to pro[illegible] the vine-growers.---This brandy is said to be [illegible] strong, and to possess the finest flavour.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BEER---T[illegible] gentlemen in the Brewing Trade in Chelmsfor[illegible] Great Baddow, Writtle, and Billericay, hav[illegible] most liberally resolved to fall the price of the[illegible] beer, so as to enable the publican to retail n[illegible] beer at 4½d. and old beer at 5½d. per pot.

The amount of the collections for the Lond[illegible] Missionary Society made during the last we[illegible] is 1,561l. 5s. 3d.

INTENDED ADDITIONAL TAX ON COTTON WOOL ---The prompt interference of the Chamber of Commerce, in opposition to this measure, has had an important effect; the Directors have received information that no increase of the duty on the importation of cotton will be proposed to Parliament during the present Session.--- (*Manchester Guardian.*)

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THE KING v. EARL OF WESTMEATH

Mr. Scarlett prayed the judgment of the Court against the defendant, who had suffered judgment to go by default to a criminal information obtained against him by——Wood, Esq. Curzon-street, May-fair, for sending him a message to fight a duel.

Some affidavits on both sides having been read,—

The Solicitor General applied for time to file a fresh affidavit to contradict a part of the prosecutor's affidavit, but this was resisted by

Mr. Scarlet, who contended that such a proceeding was contrary to the practice of of Court, and if Mr. Wood was guilty of perjury, the proper course to be pursued was to indict him for that offence.

The Court was of opinion that a dangerous precedent would be established by granting the time prayed for.

Mr. Scarlett then addressed the Court in aggravation of punishment, and commented very strongly upon the conduct of the noble defendant, in insulting on the highway a gentleman so far advanced in age as Mr. Wood. He denied that there was any thing untrue in the affidavit of his client; and he thought it beneath the noble defendant to throw out against Mr. Wood the insinuations contained in his affidavit; one of which was, that W. was guilty of felony by being privy to the removal by Lady Westmeath of a large quantity of plate from her house. The part which Mr. W. had taken was merely that of a friend in giving shelter to Lady Westmeath, who represented herself as driven from home by the violence and ill-treament of the noble defendant. He trusted the Court would think the offence worthy of exemplary punishment.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Brougham, in mitigation of punishment, contended that the provocation given to the defendant, by Mr. Wood' creating disscusion between him and the lady, was such, if not to justify, at least, to palliate, his conduct. They hoped the Court would consider the irritation of mind under which the defendant laboured at the time, and think he ought only to be visited with nominal punishment.

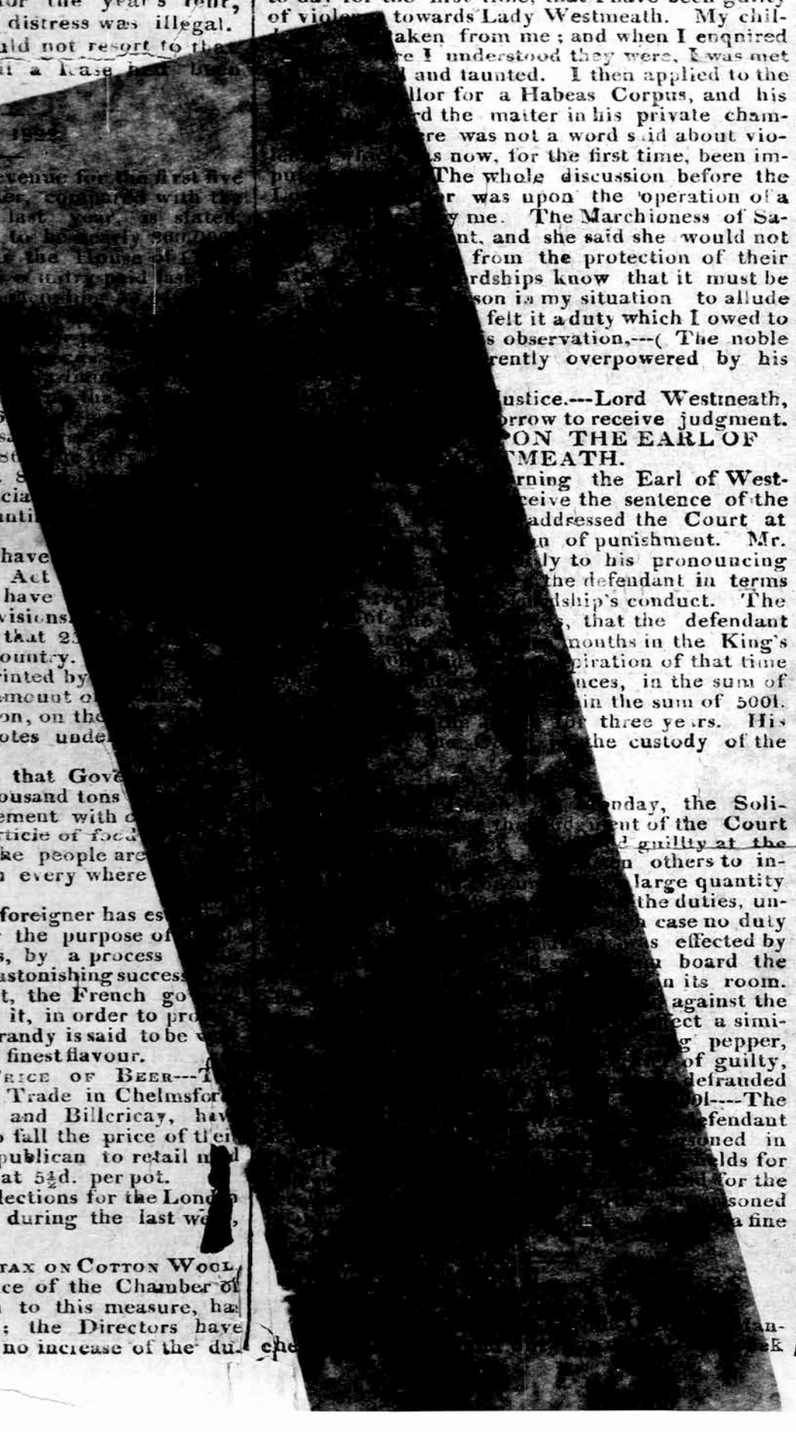
The Earl of Westmeath having obtained permission to address the Court, said—After the eloquent appeals of my Counsel, I should not have troubled your Lordships with any additional observations, but, as I know the proceedings of to-day will go forth to the world, I must make one observation upon a subject of which my Counsel are ignorant. It has been said to-day for the first time, that I have been guilty of violence towards Lady Westmeath. My children were taken from me; and when I enquired where I understood they were, I was met [illegible] and taunted. I then applied to the [illegible]llor for a Habeas Corpus, and his [illegible]rd the matter in his private cham[illegible]re was not a word said about vio[illegible]s now, for the first time, been im[illegible] The whole discussion before the [illegible]r was upon the operation of a [illegible]y me. The Marchioness of Sa[illegible]nt, and she said she would not [illegible] from the protection of their [illegible]rdships know that it must be [illegible]son is my situation to allude [illegible] felt it a duty which I owed to [illegible]s observation,---(The noble [illegible]rently overpowered by his

[illegible]ustice.---Lord Westmeath, [illegible]orrow to receive judgment.

[illegible]ON THE EARL OF [illegible]TMEATH.

[illegible]rning the Earl of West[illegible]ceive the sentence of the [illegible]addressed the Court at [illegible]n of punishment. Mr. [illegible]ly to his pronouncing [illegible]he defendant in terms [illegible]dship's conduct. The [illegible], that the defendant [illegible]nonths in the King's [illegible]piration of that time [illegible]nces, in the sum of [illegible]in the sum of 500l. [illegible] three years. His [illegible]he custody of the

[illegible]nday, the Soli[illegible]ent of the Court [illegible]d guilty at the [illegible]n others to in[illegible] large quantity [illegible] the duties, un[illegible] case no duty [illegible]s effected by [illegible]n board the [illegible]n its room. [illegible] against the [illegible]ect a simi[illegible]g pepper, [illegible]of guilty, [illegible]defrauded [illegible]0l----The [illegible]efendant [illegible]oned in [illegible]lds for [illegible] for the [illegible]soned [illegible]a fine



about five miles from Manchester, owing to the linch-pin coming out of one of the fore-wheels, by which Mrs. Postlethwaite, the wife of Mr. Postlethwaite, of the Saddle public-house, in Dewsbury, was killed on the spot, and several other outside passengers suffered considerable injury. One gentleman had an arm broken.

Death of The Bishop of Meath.---The Dublin Freeman announces the death of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, Bishop of Meath. His Lordship was originally educated for the functions of a Roman Catholic Priest, but having recommended him to the notice of the late Duke of Portland, he abjured the Roman Catholic faith, became a Protestant Clergyman, and was, in 1799, promoted to the see of Meath, one of the most valuable in Ireland, in point of income.---[The Minister has now three mitres at his disposal.]

A gentleman being asked, what the Marquis of Londonderry could possibly mean by the expression---"the subtle fluid of a simple unit," when speaking of the circulating medium in the debate on Monday evning, replied, "Oh! no doubt the noble lord alluded to the watermark in a one-pound note."

Weather.---As an illustration of the singular character of the last winter, it may be mentioned, that while the thermometer was some degrees above freezing in Russia and Sweden, they were skaiting & driving traineaux at Madrid, through the whole of January and several persons were frozen to death in the streets of Lisbon. !!??

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has appointed Sir Benj. Bloomfield to be a Justice of the Peace for the county of Tipperary.

MAY 26,

His Majesty's visit to the Continent is at present suspended, in consequence of the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Denmark, who were not expected in England so soon. Within these few days orders have been sent down to Brighton to complete the projected alterations and improvements in the palace, with all convenient speed. It is stated to be the intention of his Majesty to go down for a day or two in the course of a fortnight, for the purpose of arranging a series of entertainments upon a magnificent scale, in honour of the visit of their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Denmark; and a very extensive circle of great and noble persons in the immediate confidence of the King are to be invited. It is likewise intended these distinguished foreigners shall enjoy the splendid but more secluded hospitality of the Cottage in Windsor Park, during Ascot Race week, and that their domicile shall be in Cumberland Lodge.

On Thursday being the day appointed for the introduction of the Prince and Princess of Denmark to his Majesty, a grand entertainment was given at the King's palace. A guard of honour, composed of the Grenadier Guards marched into the palace-yard at half-past six o'clock, preceded by the band of the regiment. The Prince and Princess arrived soon after with their gentlemen and lady in waiting, and others of their suite, in two carriages. Their Highnesses were received by a party of the Yeoman Guard, who lined the grand hall, the Gentlemen Porters and their pages, in their Coronation uniforms. Lord St. Helen's, the Lord in Waiting, conducted the Prince and Princess into the royal closet, where his Majesty was ready to receive his royal guests. After this complimentary reception, the King conducted the Prince and Princess to the royal banquet prepared in the state drawing-room, where the Prince and Princess Esterhazy, Baron Fagel, the Netherlands Ambassador and all the other foreign Ambassadors, and Ministers, were present; and most of the Cabinet Ministers and their Ladies, the Great Officers of State and their Ladies. After the dinner party, the King had a splendid evening party.

Prince Christian of Denmark, who is now in London, is about 36 years of age, and has a son by a former consort; he has no issue by his present Princess, who accompanies him, and whom he married about eight years ago.

On Monday last Birmingham and its neighbourhood were visited by one of the most violent thunder storms we ever witnessed.—It commenced about half past one, and continued till nearly three o'clock, after having deluged the town, & left behind it many fearful traces of its devastating power. The thunder cloud seemed for some time to be stationary over the town, and we never remember to have heard so many consecutive peals follow the lightning with such instaneous rapidity, not leaving an interval between the flash and the report as no other occasions. The Court of Requests, in the Highstreet, was struck by the lightning—in the first instance the fluid passed down the chimney, removing some bricks near the top where an iron cramp entered the brick-work; in the second, it passed through an open window close over the head of a person who was writing at a desk, and darting into an adjoining room, in which were some females and a child, it broke through the window into the Court. The child was a little scorched, but not seriously, and none of the other persons were injured at all. In Bi-

shopsgate-street, the lightning first fell upon a chimney, a considerable part of which it knocked down, and traversed the house to the ground floor, but did no further mischief than breaking several panes of glass, and dislodging a portion of the plaster of some of the walls. A man and his wife were in the house, but received no injury. About ten minutes after this the electric bolt fell upon another house, about fifty yards distant, by which a young girl eight years old was instantaneously struck dead, and the mother and two children were seriously burnt. The electric fluid seems to have entered the window of the upper room, and, striking against the opposite wall, to have passed down it into a clock in the kitchen below, from whence it traversed the back of the mother who was sitting with her chair couching or nearly close to the clock, from thence to the breast of a child who was lying with her head on her mother's lap, then to a second child who was leaning on the first, and then to the other children. There were in the room at the time of the fatal accident the mother and four of her her own, and one of her neighbour's children, and two men. One of the children was in its mother's arms and was not hurt, but the back and left side of the mother were severely scorched, and she was insensible for some time. The child lying on the mother's lap was killed; the one leaning on her lost her senses and sight for some hours, but has now recovered them, and was also severely burnt, as well as the third child. The neighbour's child was also slightly burnt. It is remarkable that the house is lower than the other houses close to it. The lightning also appears to have struck Mr. Harris's house, in Broad-street, twice; in the first instance it passed down the chimney, disturbing the chimney boards, but doing no serious damage; in the other, it seems to have been attracted by the bell-wires, and to have passed along them from the top of the house, melting and breaking them in its course into the kitchen, where its progress is very curiously traced from the wall to dinner covers, from one to another as they hung on the wall, till it lost itself in the floor. No one was injured, though the servant was close to the bell-wire during the passage of the electric fluid, and she describes it as having given off sparks towards her. We understand an electric bolt fell in the stable yard at Elmdon, but without doing any mischief.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*)

The following paragraph describes the effects of the storm as felt at Worcester and its neighbourhood.

On Monday last, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, this city and neighbourhood were visited by a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and hail; the hailstones were of an unusual size. The chief violence of the storm appears to have been felt at Spetchley, near this city, where great damage was done; in the conservatory, hot-house, &c. of Robert Berkeley, Esq. nearly 600 panes of glass were broken; in the gardens, the fruit, together with large shoots, were torn from the trees, and the pease and other corps laid prostrate: in the immediate neighbourhood several fields of beans were literally cut to pieces, and great damage sustained in other respects by the farmers. We are assured, that at this devoted spot, many hailstones (or rather pieces, of ice) fell, which measured four inches in circumference, and that great quantities of them were found yesterday morning undissolved. In this city no material damage was done, but considerable alarms was occasioned to those who recollected the destruction caused by the hail-storm on the 27th of May, 1811.—(*Worcester Journal.*)

So great was the flood of the river Tees, on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., that the division of the 7th Fusileers on their march from Darlington for Northallerton, had to wade the water up to their middles, on the north side of Croft Bridge: a soldier's child died on one of the baggage waggons near the same place, and was interred at Northallerton on the following evening. Some of the coaches, in consequence of the height of the flood, passed to and from Croft to Darlington by way of Hurworth. A great deal of the strong stone wall on the Durham side of Croft Bridge has been washed completely down. The river Greta was so high that it took two carts away, belonging to Mr. John Walton, of Bowes Mill.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN HOLLAND.

We present the following as a somewhat curious document at the present time:—"THE HAGUE, MAY 11.

"The following is an extract from a very remarkable petition, presented by a great number of proprietors of land, relative to the embarrassment of the agricultural class:—

'For a long time past the current prices of the produce of land, and of live stock, or, in other words, of corn or grain, of cheese, of beef, of veal and pigs, of milk, and, consequently, of young animals, as, likewise, the prices of horses, and, in short, of every thing which compose the revenue of the cultivator of the soil, with the exception of butter, which may still be exchanged at a reasonable rate of profit, are continually falling; so that, independently of the rents paid by the farmer, or the interest of capital invested in land, the produce is not sufficient to cover the expenses of cultivation or the other daily charges of the farmer. There are even a great number of articles which cannot find purchasers at whatever price they may be offered for sale.

'The progressive fall in price must be ascribed to the immense supply of such commodities, and particularly to the abundance of grain, with which the kingdom is presently inundated, without the probability that any sale of it can effect a diminution, because in proportion as it is consumed or disposed of, the void is more than filled up by fresh arrivals from abroad.

'It is not possible to hope for a demand capable of effecting an exhaustion of the abundance of corn with which our granaries, our magazines, and our vessels are choked up, especially if we consider the existing state of our commerce with all parts of the world. In England they have long adopted the principle of prohibiting for home consumption the importation of grain from abroad till the price reaches a certain point. Hence it happens, that in that country the cultivator feels no anxiety about the means of subsisting his family, or about the fate of a profession so important to society, while the proprietor is assured of the payment of his rents; and consequently the value of property is kept as before, and the Exchequer can reckon on the payment of its taxes without being obliged to allow arrears. In France nearly the same system has been adopted. Spain likewise refuses to admit foreign corn. All the south of Europe draws its supplies from Odessa, which has deprived the Netherlands of an important branch of commerce. Russia cannot be considered as under any necessity to draw from us her supplies of corn. Sweden, by improving her agriculture, has been rendered independent of her neighbours, and has forbidden the importation of foreign corn. Denmark has followed the same policy. She even receives grain in payment of her land tax, and this grain is sent to the Netherlands. America furnished corn to Europe when the price is not too low; but there does not appear sufficient evidence that of late years European merchants have been able to sell her corn or flour. The southern promontory of Africa may become, in the hands of its present possessors, a granary whence England may afterwards draw supplies of corn and grain, as she now does from Ireland."

His Majesty of the Netherlands, the article adds, appointed a commission to consider measures for the benefit of agriculture.

Russia and America.—A series of official documents have been received, from which it appears that a subject of contest has sprung up between the United States of America and the Emperor of Russia. The documents are a number of letters which have passed between the Russian Minister at Washington (M. de Poletica), and Mr. Adams, the American Secretary of State. The chief topics in the correspondence may be thus explained:—Russia claims the whole of the north-west coast of America down to the 51st degree of latitude, and prohibits the entrance of any foreign ship into the seas in that latitude, or within 100 Italian miles of the shore; declaring, also, that she shall consider all vessels as knowingly contravening this her claim, which have left an European port since last March, or shall leave an American one after the 1st of next July. To this the American Government answers by expressing the utmost surprise at such a proceeding. The territorial line separating the two countries ought to have been drawn by commissioners on both sides; and at all events, the claims of Russia ought not to descend below the 55th degree of latitude, that being the position of her southermost settlement. The reply to this reasoning by the Russian negotiator is this:—That Russia had no occasion to settle the territorial boundary by means of commissioners, as she knew very well of herself how far her right extended, and therefore needed not to trouble any other nation with an inquiry on the subject; and that the situation of the Russian settlement of Nov-Archangelsk, at latitude 57 degrees is no proof that that point was the utmost bound of the Russian discoveries, as they had been carried much farther under a number of well-known and celebrated captains. Then follows the debate upon the right to navigate those seas, from which it certainly appears that the subject wears a threatening aspect. We give the following extracts on this point:—

"From the period of the existence of the United States as an independent nation, their vessels have freely navigated those seas, and the right to navigate them is a part of that independence."—"The right of the citizens of the United States to hold commerce with the aboriginal natives of the north-west coast of America, without the territorial jurisdiction of other nations, even in arms and munitions of war, is as clear and indisputable as that of navigating the seas."—Mr. Adam's Note, March 30, 1822.

"I cannot dissemble, Sir that this same trade beyond the 51st degree, will meet with difficulties and inconveniences, for which the American owners will only have to accuse their own imprudence, after the publicity which has been given to the measures taken by the Imperial Government for maintaining the rights of the Russian American Company in their absolute integrity."—M. de Polerica's Answer, April 2, 1822.

It seems then, that all that is necessary upon this single point, to place the two nations in a state of war, is—that the Americans should exercise a right which they hold is "a part of their independence;" and that the Russians should, as they assert they will, attack the Americans exercising this right.

The Dey of Algiers, it is stated, is about to declare war against Spain. The pretence for renewed hostilities is said to be the smallness or insufficiency of the present or tribute lately sent by the Spanish Government to his Algerine Highness.

On Monday, Messrs. Shackle, Weaver, and Arrowsmith were brought up to the Court of King's Bench to receive sentence for publishing in several numbers of the John Bull, Sunday newspaper, last year, a series of libels against her late Majesty, when the two former were adjudged to pay a fine of 100l. each to the King, and to be severally imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for three months; to be computed from the expiration of their former sentence. Arrowsmith to pay a fine of 300l. to the King; but, on account of ill health, to suffer no further imprisonment; and all to give security for their good behaviour for five years, themselves in 500l., and two sureties in 250l. each.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Thomas Dibdin, late proprietor of the Surrey Theatre, came at on his petition to be discharged from debts amounting to 37,000l. A number of oppositions to his discharge had been entered in the office of the court, but when the case was called on, no person appeared.

Mr. Heath, who was Counsel for the insolvent, said he must pray the Court for permission for his client to amend his schedule by inserting a wardrobe, his property, which he had [illegible] with the Surrey Theatre; and although [illegible], at the expiration of the term for which it was let, might not be very considerable, still it was necessary to have it stated as property that would come to his creditors.

It appeared that the affidavits of the service of notice on several of the insolvent's creditors had not been filed in the office of the Court, although they had been regularly sworn; and the Court were in consequence [illegible] to adjourn the case for a short time, Mr. Heath prayed that they might be [illegible] as the insolvent had entered into [illegible] agreement with the proprietors of the [illegible] Theatre, which made it highly important to him that his discharge should not be delayed. Mr. Heath's application was complied with by the Court, and after the other cases of the day were gone through the insolvent was discharged.

J. W. Brandon, late of Covent Garden Theatre, was opposed by Mr. Pollock for Messrs. Brookes and Dixon, banker, and for Mr. Isaacs, of the General Post Office.

It appeared by the examination, that the insolvent had been security for a person named Morton, for whom he had paid a large sum of money, and also for a person named Ruddock, for whom he had given a bond to the Postmaster-General, part of which he had paid, and for the remainder an extent in aid had issued.

Mr. Pollock's opposition entirely consisted of an inquiry into property, which inquiry the insolvent answered in a manner with which the learned gentleman expressed himself perfectly satisfied; and the Court declared the insolvent entitled to his discharge forthwith.

THE TIMES.

MAY 27, 1822.

Arrived at Blackwall from India, on Saterday, in the ship Linoen, His Highness Prince Nawab Meer Shaw Rhan, son of the King of Delhi. His Highness, with two of the principal ladies of his Harem, immediately proceeded to the Plough Tavern, where he remains until his arrival is known and can be properly acknowledged by Government. Every attempt during the voyage and since his arrival by gentlemen to see the ladies has been abortive. The ladies who have been admitted describe the females to be low in stature, pitted with the small pox, and very uninteresting.

MAY 30, 1822.

The bill for the admission of Roman Catholic Peers into the Upper House of Parliament, which was to have come on to-morrow evening, will, it is understood, be put off, on account of the domestic calamity of Earl Grey, by whom it should have been moved. It is generally calculated that a majority, amounting some say to 30, others to 50, will defeat the bill. At the head of these, it is understood, is his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The King himself is said to be favorable to the measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday May, 15th.

A good deal of discussion took place on the subject of the Irish tithe system, arising out of a petition complaining of an attempt to tithe potatos in Connaught, All the speakers agreed that of the produce of the soil hardly any thing was left to the wretched beings who raise it. Mr. Hume gave notice, that in the first week of June, if he could find an open day, he would bring the subject forward.

THE CIVIL LIST.

Mr. Lennard brought forward his promised motion, for a committee to inquire into that part of the expenditure of the civil list which is devoted to foreign embassies. The hon. member spoke at great length, comparing the expenditure of this country at present with the expenditure in 1792; and also with the present diplomatic expenditure of America. He adverted particularly to the recent appointment of Mr. Wynn to the Swiss Cantons; and concluded by moving for the appointment of a select committee to take into consideration the expenses of the third class of the civil list.

The Marquis of Londondery defended the present diplomatic establishment upon the ground of the changes which have taken place in Europe. He contended for the important rank of Switzerland in the present European system; and in proof cited the fact, that at this moment one of the most distinguished statesmen of the Russian Court, Count Capo d'Istria, and the nephew of Prince Talleyrand, filled the stations of Ambassadors from their respective nations to the Swiss Cantons. He distinctly denied that Mr. Wynn stood in more advantageous circumstances than his predecessors; affirming, on the other hand, that the salary of his mission had been reduced 10 per cent. on his appointment. The large salaries of the French & Belgian ministers his lordship defended as necessary, to enable those ambassadors to maintain becoming hospitality towards the English abroad, of whom, he said, no less than 8,000 reside at Brussels. With respect to the motion immediately before the House, he deprecated the doctrine that the foreign relations of the country should be yearly exposed by an annual investigation of the diplomatic department of the civil list; and declared, that if the house were to agree to the present motion, and were to appoint a committee to take into its hands the detailed service of those funds which were usually intrusted to the care of the Secretary of State for the Foreign department, he should feel himself degraded for ever if he submitted for a moment to continue in office under such a system (loud cheering from the opposition, re-echoed by the ministerial benches) if he were to place himself in such leadings, he should be so ashamed of himself, that not only should he feel that he was unworthy to show his face in public, but also that he was unworthy to transact the slightest portion of the public business. He should, therefore, put a direct and positive negative upon the motion, because he was convinced that if it were carried it would be subversive of every thing that was great and glorious in the constitution.

Mr. Tierney said, when it was considered that at the table of the house was laden with petitions from all parts of the country, stating the extreme distress under which it was labouring, and complaining of the extent of the public expenditure, it did appear most unaccountable, that a nation that was in itself as temperate and moderate as could possibly be—having no other object then to see how much can be saved from a certain branch of the public expenditure, in order to alleviate the burdens of the country, should be met by that sort of tactic which had been applied to it by the noble lord. The truth, however, was, that ministers felt so sore from the repeated marks of want of confidence which they had lately received from the House of Com-

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mons, that they had determined to make a stand upon this question. (*Hear, hear.*) Did the noble lord think that any man in England would believe that his language on the present motion meant any thing more than the language of a man in alarm for his place? The noble lord says, "I don't care for your motion to-morrow." Perhaps he did not; but he certainly did four days ago; else why had the meeting been held for the purpose of ascertaining what support he might expect? He (Mr. T.) did not believe it likely that the noble lord would go out. (*Hear, hear.*) He did not think the Earl of Liverpool would resign. He should like to see such an event---(*Laughter*)---there would be something so irresistibly comic in the Chancellor's face after such a resignation. But there was no fear of that happening at present. He would however tell the country gentleman what might happen---they might be turned out of their counties---(Cheers and much laughter)---for, if they voted against this motion on the grounds of the noble lord, it was morally impossible that they should not be turned out. He hoped, therefore, to be in a majority again on this occasion, as he had on the cases of the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Postmaster General. By the by, he could not help thinking the conduct of Ministers particularly hard upon Lord Salisbury, a very respectable old Nobleman, who had served the country many years, and would have been happy and willing to serve it to the end of his life---(Much laughter)---Yet he was turned out without much hesitation. They had felt no remorse in striping him quite naked, and sending him back to his native woods again ---(Laughter)---but nobody would bear him company; no one went out with him---(Hear, and laughter.)---But touch the Swiss Embassy, and there was no bearing it.---(Laughter.)---"If Mr. Henry Wynn goes out," said a large party of Ministers, "we go out too."---(Much laughter,) ---He repeated, that he thought an inquiry would show that great savings not less perhaps than 150,000*l.* might be made.

Sir J. Mackintosh and Mr. Creevey spoke in support of the motion, and ridiculed the noble marquis's threat of resignation, which was, however, justified by Mr. C. Wynn as perfectly accordant with the constitution.

When the house divided on the motion, there appeared, for the committee, 147.---Against it 273.---Majority for Ministers, 127.

Thursday May 16.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. Martin presented a petition from the [illegible]s of Camberwell, praying that the [illegible]ld adopt some measnre for protecting [illegible]imals from the cruelties to which they [illegible]n subjected. The hon. member said [illegible]horrify the ears of the house if he were [illegible]on some of the instances of cruelty to- [illegible]als which had come to his knowledge. [illegible]a place in this city called the "West- [illegible]t," which was appropriated to the [illegible] of combats between different animals. Round this pit were congregated a set of the greatest vagrants that ever existed. Printed bills of the amusements of the "Pit" were distributed, and tickets of admission were sold. One of the printed bills ran as follows:---"*Jacco Moccoco*, the celebrated monkey, will this day sight Tom Crib's white bitch *Puss*. (*A laugh.*) *Jacco* has fought many battles with some of the first dogs of the day, and has beat them all, and he hereby offers to fight any dog in England of double his own weight." The battle advertised in this bill took place, and after having continued for upwards of half an hour, it terminated by *Puss* tearing away the whole of the under jaw of *Jacco*, who, on his part, lacerated the windpipe and the *arteria carotis* of *Puss*. In this state the animals lived two hours, and then they died. The hon. member said, he would be the last man living to interfere with what might properly be called the amusements of the people, but scenes such as he had described could afford pleasure only to the lowest and the vilest of mankind.---The petition was laid on the table.

TAX ON ABSENTEES.

Sir Thomas Lethebidge rose for the purpose of presenting a petition of great importance. It came from the county of Somerset, and was signed by about 600 most respectable individuals, inhabitants of Bath. The petition related to the absentees, who during the last 3 or 4 years had quitted the country, and gone over to the continent to spend their money. The allusion was meant to English, Scotch, and Irish absentees---to all absentees of this description from the United Kingdom. He did not means to vouch for the accuracy of the particular averments of the petitioners, or to pledge himself for the correctness of their calculation; but they set forth that there were now living on the Continent not less than 10,000 British families, and that each family might fairly be supposed to consist of not less than five persons. The petitioners went on to say, that upon a very moderate calculation, they assumed that these absentees altogether expended as much as 50,000*l.* per diem (*a laugh*), or 350,000*l.* a week, or 1,400,000*l.* a month or 18,200,000*l.* a year. (*Laughter*). It went to set forth that these sums were expended in different countries and cities on the continent---at Bruges, at Havre, Milan, Ghent, Brussels, Berlin, Bordeaux, & a great many other places. The petitioners went on to speak of the dangerous effect likely to arise from the prevailing system of educating our youth abroad---a system which they considered likely to be destructive of our national character and which, as a recent melancholy case had too well proved, was decidedly adverse to our national faith. They set forth the losses which the revenue was likely to sustain by reason of the premises, and concluded by praying that the house would impose a tax upon all absentees, and that such tax might be fully equal to that share of the public burdens which the individuals in question would have had to pay, had they remained in their native country, either by direct taxation, or in duties on various articles. The petition further recommended the reduction of all pensions and salaries of public officers. He (Sir T. Lethbridge) knew very well that some sort of bonus was held out to those persons who went abroad; but, speaking for himself, as a private individual, he would rather remain in England upon 50*l.* a year than decline his share of the public burdens. (*Hear, hear.*) Now the prospect of this bonus might in some degree excuse the absentees in question, at the same time that it went to justify the imposition of some sort of tax upon them. The bonus to be realized at the present time by sending 100*l.* each from hence to Paris, he understood to be 25 per cent. (*Cries of no, no.*)

Mr. Ricardo, in the first place, wished to set the hon. bart. right as to the exchange between France and England. The exchange was now at par, and it was almost impossible that it should be at par, because we possessed a metallic currency. Where a metallic currency was circulated, the exchange could not vary more than from about 1 to 1½ per cent. Then as to the prayer of the petition in the hands of the hon. bart., he (Mr. Ricardo) should be exceedingly sorry to see it granted. It would be productive of great evil; for if it were to be conceded, it would have the effect of ultimately taking the whole capital of the country aboard. If the absentees in question left their capitals behind them here, they were still useful to the country, though not in such a degree as if the parties themselves were present, and spent their money on the spot. If the Government would pursue, moreover, a right course of policy as to the corn a[illegible]s he did say that England would be the cheapest country in which a man could live; and it would rise to a state of prosperity in regard to population and riches, of which, perhaps, the imaginations of hon. gentlemen could at present form no idea.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had taken considerable pains to ascertain the proportion of taxes which might have been borne by the absentees of the Continent, had they remained in England, and he found that it did not exceed 5,000*l.* a year, out of a taxation of between six and seven millions. Many other considerations must present themselves to every honourable gentleman very readily. For instance, many of these absentees had found themselves compelled to go aboard, for the sake, probably, of retrenchment, or with a view to the arrangement of their disordered affairs. This country was, to a certain degree, a more expensive place of residence than many others; and the ordinary prices of the necessaries of life had been greatly enhanced by the late war. But, when the prices of this country became equalized with those of the Continent, the temptation to reside aboard would undoubtedly cease.---The petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

MAY 24.

NEW PLAN FOR DISPOSING OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY PENSIONS. —REMISSION OF TAXES.

The house having resolved itself into a committee on the Naval and Military Pensions' bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the plan which he had submitted to the house on a former evening, for distributing the present annual dead charge over a period of 45 years, not having met with the expected success, it became his duty to submit, for the sanction of the house, another mode of accomplishing the same object; and which would, perhaps be best explained by reading the first resolution with which he should conclude—"That it is the opinion of this committee, that for the purpose of apportioning, conformably to the resolutions of this house of the 3d day of this inst. month of May, the burden occasioned by the military and naval pensions, it is expedient that an equal annual annuity of 2,800,000*l.*, terminable at the end of 45 years, should, from the 5th day of April, 1822, be vested in trustees to be named by Parliament; and that the said annuity should be charged upon the consolidated fund of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The consequence would of course be, that the whole loss or gain of the transaction would belong to the public; it would be conducted in a manner most strictly economical, subject to no calculations of expenses, and to as little charge for management as was possible. The sum of 2,800,000*l.* was assumed as the proper amount, although it was somewhat smaller than could have been expected to be fixed upon, had the contract been made with any body of men. The interest had been calculated at very little more than 3 and a half per cent., which was somewhat above the present price of the 3 per cents. The remaining part of the plan, and of its execution, was of a very simple nature. The annuities being created in the hands of trustees, it would remain for Parliament in the progress of the bill to nominate the trustees: he would throw out for consideration the sort of persons to whom, in his view, it would be proper to confide the charge. They would be principally the great officers connected with the departments concerned—the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Paymaster-General, Treasurer of the Navy, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank. As the transaction would be mainly conducted by the Bank of England, and as accomodation through that body might sometimes be obtained, it seemed material to include the Governor and Deputy Governor, for the sake of free and confidential communication. The second resolution proposed that the trustees should be charged with quarterly payments, and the third resolution stated the mode in which the sum necessary to make these payments should be raised. This object was to be accomplished either by the sale of a certain portion of the annuitis, to make good that part of the payment that should exceed the amount of the dividends in each year; or by empowering the Treasury to make advances of exchequer-bills, to prevent a sale of the annuities at a time when the market could not bear it; or by enabling the different departments to apply other funds as a temporary accomodation to be afterwards replaced from the monies realized by the sale of annuities. It was to be expected that in this plan considerable economy would be observed. He would state, for further illustration, as nearly as he could, what the proceeding in the first year would probably be. All the annuities proposed to be granted would commence on the 5th of April, and the first half-yearly dividend would therefore be due on the 5th of October. On the 20th of October, the trustees would have to make their first payment, and to do that the dividends in their hands would be more than sufficient; they would have in their hands 1,400,000*l.* and they would have to pay only 1,205,000*l.* The remainder would go over to the January quarter, but when that arrived it would be necessary to raise a million of money by the sale of part of the annuities or otherwise. The value of the annuities might be stated at about one year and a quarter more than the long annuities, because the former were to last seven years longer than the latter, which would expire in 38 years. The new annuities would be worth something more than 21 years' purchase. Among the various points of view in which this transaction might be considered, the most important on many accounts, was its relation to the sinking fund. Parliament had wisely determined to uphold distinctly and substantially the principle of a sinking fund to the extent of 5,000,000*l.* By the plan he had now stated, no sum was taken from the hands of the commissioners: the 5,000,000*l.* remained in their charge annually, until the end of the term. The new debt contracted by this arrangement provided for its own extinction in 45 years, and it would therefore be no permanent addition to the burdens of the country. However, there was one circumstance very important to be considered, viz. that the arrangement now made included naval and military half-pay and pensions up to the 5th of July next; but no provision was made for any future charge of the same kind, so that year after year, the amount of the estimates might be increased without any additional means of defraying them. Although, therefore, the amount of the sum actually saved by the public, by this transaction, would be no less than 2,000,000*l.*, yet it would be prudent to reserve a proportion to meet the growing incidental charge. It was thought, however, that a reserve of 400,000*l.* might be sufficient to defray the growing expense until the sinking fund, by process of compound interest, should reach the amount at which it was intended to stop. The accumulation of the sinking fund by compound interest was to terminate when it amount to 1 per cent. upon the capital of the then remaining debt. It was calculated that about eleven years would bring the sinking fund to that maximum.—The right hon. gen. then proceeded to state the views of Government as to the particular taxes they were prepared to remit. The petitions on the table and the declared sentiments of many members decisively showed that there was no tax, the remission of which would be more welcome and beneficial than the salt tax. He therefore intended to suggest a remission of a greater extent than was at all contemplated by the hon. member for Wareham (Mr. Calcraft), who had brought forward a motion upon this subject. The duty at present was 15*s.* per bushel, and he proposed that 13*s.* of that duty should be relinquished, retaining only 2*s.* per bushel, which was equal to the Irish duty. Thus both parts of the empire would have the advantage of an equal duty. If this purpose were carried into effect, due consideration ought to be had for the interests of those concerned in the trade: for repealing 13*s.* out of 15*s.* must have a ruinous effects upon some parts of it, unless due preparation were made by allowing the lapse of a certain time. Though, therefore, the resolution would immediatly be passed, it was not intended that the reduction should take place until the 5th of Jan. next, by which date the stocks in the hands of the dealers would probably be exhausted. In the mean time, it might be thought that the public might experience some inconvenience from the dealers being unwilling to replenish their stock until the alteration took place; but as the consumption of salt was very much from hand to mouth, an arrangement might be made between the dealers and the Excise that would avoid such an inconvenience, if it occurred. Thus the interests of private parties and the general advantage of the public would alike be consulted, and perhaps on the whole the benefit would be greater than by an immediate repeal

Mr. Calcraft asked across the table, what was intended to be done with regard to the Scotch duty

[illegible] Exchequer replied, that [illegible]he trade on salt free to all [illegible]was intended to reduce the [illegible] to 2*s.* per bushel. This [illegible]ended with some disad- [illegible]vas in itself so desirable, [illegible]ht not to be allowed to [illegible] good. For the sake of [illegible]ctions, he should also [illegible]and allowances of du- [illegible]ed, excepting for the [illegible]eign parts only. Upon [illegible] the British duty hav- [illegible] would be required, [illegible]ld be repealed. A [illegible]landing of salt would [illegible]or certificates would [illegible]be allowed to be im- [illegible]to a countervailing [illegible]Great Britain; but [illegible]d, as he had said [illegible]y at all, at it had [illegible]nnel. The duty in [illegible]s month, by which [illegible]nt and collection [illegible]ictions rendered [illegible]United Kingdom [illegible]and unfettered. [illegible] of the arrange- [illegible]on the part of [illegible]not think that [illegible]eral and great [illegible]nge. For the [illegible]aker it was [illegible]delivered for [illegible]posed equal [illegible]tional three- [illegible]le it would [illegible] the payment [illegible] by this re- [illegible] present a- [illegible]0,000*l.*; but [illegible]elief would [illegible] at present [illegible]ise.

Sir J. Newp[illegible] [illegible]egulation was to be adopt[illegible] [illegible]rted into Ireland?

The Chancell[illegible] [illegible] that it was not intended [illegible] [illegible]r which fo[illegible]ign salt was [illegible]reland? at [illegible] he was not [illegible] to express a [illegible]ary opinion. [illegible] he proposed [illegible]epeal had ex[illegible] [illegible]on in [illegible]nd, viz. the re[illegible] [illegible] No- [illegible]thing [illegible]uld more p[illegible] [illegible]eland than [illegible]ch a repeal? a[illegible] [illegible]ould be complete, and th[illegible] [illegible] the 5th of July next. (Hear, hear.) The hearth-duty would be repealed at the same time; that tax had been repealed in England in the rign of William III., as impolitic and injurious; but it had been preserved in Ireland. Both together, they had hitherto produced about 250,000*l.*, which, added to the salt-tax, would yield in the whole, a relief to the extent of 1,550,000*l.* Attention had of late frequently been called to the duty on leather. (Hear) It had produced a considerable degree of feeling on the part of the public, and although the repeal of it was highly desirable, it would require more caution. Without due care he was afraid that the public was not likely to derive full benefit from the remission. He proposed that the additional duty on leather of 1812 should be relinquished, and that, with all its regulations and restrictions, it should be replaced on the footing on which it stood from the reign of Queen Anne until 1812. Unless the house watched the interests of the public narrowly, it was more than probable that the consumer would not reap the advantage he was intended to experience. With the leather tax, therefore, he should pursue the same course as with the malt tax and the breweries, and obtain in the first instance a fair experimental assurance that the price of the article would be proportionably reduced. (Hear, hear.) He felt bound to say that he did not think that since the peace the reduction in the price of leather had been in proportion to the reduction in the price of the raw material. He knew no article the repeal of the tax on which would be of more general benefit, for the consuption was by no means limited to persons of property, and the inferior classes had hitherto paid their full share of the tax. He had another reduction to propose, which, though not of very large amount, would, he was sure, be admitted to be one which was greatly to be desired should be carried into effect. They had all heard a great deal on the subject of the bills respecting an altera ion in the navigation laws, which after serious consideration, had been introduced by his two right hon. friends (Mr. F. Robinson and Mr. Wallace). But there was one interest in this country namely, the shipping interest, which would undoubtedly be affected by a relaxation of the navigation laws and therefore he felt that any boon extended to them at the present moment would be extremely well-timed. To benefit & encourage the shipping interest, therefore he meant to propose the repeal of the tonnage duty, which was granted during the war, and had been continued during the peace, on all ships clearing inward or outward. That duty amounted to 150,000*l.* a-year, which, added to 1,850,000*l.* which he had before enumerated, formed an aggregate remission of taxes to amount of 2,000,000*l.* The whole of this amount would not, however, be really withdrawn from the revenue; for he could not but think that the increased consuption of salt, in consequence of the reduction of the salt tax, would produce an excise revenue of 200,000*l.* Neither was it at all unlikely that an increase of consumption would take place in other branches of trade connected with the taxes which it was proposed to remit. He therefore believed, that, ultimately, the diminution of revenue would only be 1,800,000*l.* The right hon. gent. concluded by moving his first resolution, which in the course of his speech he had previously read to the house.

A discussion of considerable length then ensued, in which it stated by several members, that it would be more advisable to have recourse directly to the sinking fund. An amendment to that effect was proposed by Mr. Hume, and negatived on a division.

The resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were then put and carried—Adjourned to Thursday next.

VARIETIES.

An Egyptian mummy, forfeited for the non-payment of duties, was sold at the Custom-house, Plymouth, on Friday last, for 455*l.*

AMERICAN WIT.—AMERICA AND RUSSIA; or the *ons* and the *offs*.—If we may judge from the formidable list of witnessses summoned up by Mr. Poletica, in defence of the claims of Russia on the North West Coast, the contest between that Power and our Government will not be speedily settled. Techine-*off*, Choldil-*off*, Serebronic-*off*, Krassilui-*off*, and Payc-*off*, are a few of the authorities by which he hopes to urge us *off*, and warns us *off*, from our settlements on that part of the Continent, and if these fail, no doubt his august master will send some old Plate-*off* to drive us *off*, force us *off*, and Kutus-*off*. These will no doubt be met by the Administrati-*on* at Washingt-*on*, who will summ-*on* President Jeffers-*on* and Madis-*on*, Ambassador Middlet-*on*, Secretary Thomas-*on*, Judges Livingst-*on* and Jons-*on*, and Reporter Wheat-*on*, to establish their pretensi-*on*; and should these fail, the last resort will be had to General Jacks-*on*, who will, no doubt, dash *on* towards Columbia River, and take *off* the heads of all the *offs* that can be sent to oppose him.—*Newburyport Herald.*

TWENTY-SEVENTH

CALCUTTA LOTERY.

TWELFTH AND LAST DAY'S DRAWING;

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 5506 Prze of 160,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 1463 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 1733 3774 5936 5588 1555 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
No. 4849 4625 5040 5160 1868 2215 1698 1367 2415 4499 5743 3950 5682 487 1510 5241 1808 4940 4680 1052 5986 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.